

EXHIBIT A

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*Attorneys for Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.
and Certain of Its Affiliates*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

----- X
In re)
) Chapter 11 Case No.
Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., et al.,)
) 08-13555 (SCC)
Debtors.) Jointly Administered
)
----- X

**NOTICE OF MOTION OF LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.
PURSUANT TO FED. R. BANKR. P. 9019 AND 11 U.S.C. § 105(A) FOR
ENTRY OF ORDER (A) APPROVING RMBS SETTLEMENT
AGREEMENT, (B) MAKING CERTAIN REQUIRED FINDINGS
REGARDING DECISION OF RMBS TRUSTEES AND LBHI DEBTORS
TO ENTER INTO RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, (C)
SCHEDULING ESTIMATION PROCEEDING TO DETERMINE RMBS
CLAIMS AND APPROVING RELATED PROCEDURES REGARDING
CONDUCT OF HEARING, AND (D) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on April 27, 2017 Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (the “Plan Administrator”), as Plan Administrator under the *Modified Third Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and Its Affiliated Debtors*, on behalf of itself and the

The complete 9019 Motion and related exhibits (the “Motion”) associated with this Notice can be found for review and downloaded, free of charge, at (i) the website of the Debtors’ Claims and Noticing Agent, Epiq Bankruptcy Solutions, LLC (“Epiq”) available at <http://dm.epiq11.com/LBH> (the Motion is located within Docket No. 55232) or (ii) the website of the RMBS Trustees’ Noticing Agent, The Garden City Group (“GCG”) available at http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/pdflib/Lehman_Brothers_Holdings_Inc_Motion.pdf.

You may also request a copy of the Motion, free of charge, by directly contacting (i) Epiq at (646) 282-2400 or email at Lehman@epiqsystems.com or (ii) GCG at (855) 907-3115 or email at Questions@lbhirmbssettlement.com.

other affiliated debtors in the above-captioned cases (collectively, the “LBHI Debtors”) filed the Motion of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. Pursuant To Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 And 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) For Entry Of Order (A) Approving RMBS Settlement Agreement, (B) Making Certain Required Findings Regarding Decision Of RMBS Trustees And LBHI Debtors To Enter Into RMBS Settlement Agreement, (C) Scheduling Estimation Proceeding To Determine RMBS Claims And Approving Related Procedures Regarding Conduct Of Hearing, And (D) Granting Related Relief (the “Motion”). Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Motion.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that a hearing will be held on the Motion before the Honorable Shelley C. Chapman, United States Bankruptcy Judge, at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Courtroom 623, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004 (the “Bankruptcy Court”) on **July 6, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. (prevailing Eastern Time)**, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that objections, if any, to the Motion (including approval of the Trustee Findings and the Debtors’ Findings) must be made in writing, state with particularity the grounds therefor, conform to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and the Local Bankruptcy Rules for the Southern District of New York, be filed electronically in text searchable portable document format (PDF) with the Court in accordance with General Order M-399 (General Order M-399 can be found at www.nysb.uscourts.gov, the official website for the Court), by registered users of the Court’s case filing system and by all other parties in interest (with a hard copy delivered directly to the Judge’s Chambers), and be served in accordance with General Order M-399, and upon (i) the chambers of the Honorable Shelley C. Chapman, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004, Courtroom 23; (ii) Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP,

787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019 (Attn: Paul V. Shalhoub, Esq. and Todd G. Cosenza, Esq.) and Rollin Braswell Fisher LLC, 8350 East Crescent Parkway, Suite 100, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111 (Attn: Michael A. Rollin, Esq. and Maritza D. Braswell, Esq.), attorneys for LBHI and certain of its affiliates; (iii) Gibbs & Bruns LLP, 1100 Louisiana, Suite 5300, Houston, Texas 77002 (Attn: Kathy Patrick, Esq. and Robert Madden, Esq.), attorneys for the Institutional Investors; (iv) Chapman & Cutler LLP, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603 (Attn: Franklin H. Top III, Esq. and Scott A. Lewis, Esq.), Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 101 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10178 (Attn: Michael S. Kraut, Esq.), Seward & Kissel LLP, 1 Battery Park Plaza, New York, New York 10004 (Attn: M. William Munno, Esq. and Daniel E. Guzman, Esq.), Alston & Bird LLP, 1201 West Peachtree Street, Suite 4900, Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (Attn: John C. Weitnauer, Esq.), Holwell Shuster & Goldberg LLP, 750 Seventh Avenue, 26th Floor, New York, New York 10019 (Attn: Michael S. Shuster, Esq.) and Nixon Peabody LLP, 437 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022 (Attn: Dennis Drebsky, Esq.), attorneys for the Trustees; and (v) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York, U.S. Federal Office Building, 201 Varick Street, Suite 1006, New York, New York 10014 (Attn: William K. Harrington, Esq., Susan D. Golden, Esq., and Andrea B. Schwartz, Esq.) so as to be actually filed and received by no later than **June 22, 2017 at 12:00 noon (EDT)** (the “Objection Deadline”).

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the relief requested in the Motion may be granted without a hearing if no objection is timely filed and served as set forth above and in accordance with the order, dated June 17, 2010, implementing certain notice and case management procedures in these cases (Docket No. 9635) (the “Case Management Order”).

Dated: April 27, 2017
New York, New York

/s/ Paul V. Shalhoub

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Certain of Its Affiliates*

EXHIBIT B

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS)
) ss:
CITY AND COUNTY OF DALLAS)

I, Jeff Aldridge, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am the Advertising Clerk of the Publisher of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, a daily national newspaper of general circulation throughout the United States, Asia and Europe, and that the notice attached to this Affidavit has been regularly published in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL for Global distribution for

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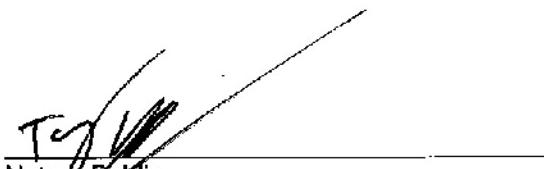
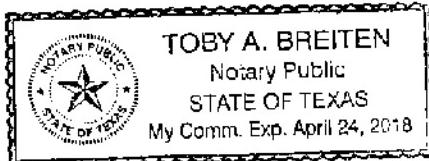
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and that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Sworn to before me this
15 day of May 2017


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BANKRUPTCIES

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re
Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., et al.
Debtors

NOTICE OF MOTION OF LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.
PURSUANT TO FED. R. BANKR. P. 9019 AND 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) FOR ENTRY OF ORDER
(A) APPROVING RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT; (B) MAKING CERTAIN REQUIRED
FINDINGS REGARDING DECISION OF RMBS TRUSTEE AND 13TH DEBTORS TO ENTER
INTO RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT; (C) SCHEDULING ESTIMATION PROCEEDING
TO DETERMINE LIQUIDATION CLAIMS AND APPROVING RELATED PAYMENTS REGARDING
CONDUCT OF HEARING; (D) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on April 27, 2017 Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (the "Plan Administrator"), as Plan Administrator under the *Modified Third Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and Its Affiliated Debtors*, on behalf of itself and the other debtors in the above captioned case (the "Debtors" and the "13th Debtors") filed the Motion of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 and 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) for Entry of Order (A) Approving RMBS Settlement Agreement; (B) Making Certain Required Findings Regarding Decision of RMBS Trustee and 13th Debtors To Enter Into RMBS Settlement Agreement; (C) Scheduling Estimation Proceeding To Determine Liquidation Claims and Approve Related Payments Regarding Conduct of Hearing; (D) Granting Related Relief (the "Motion"). Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have meanings given to them in the Motion.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that a hearing will be held before the Honorable Judge James C. Chasanow, United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Courtroom 623, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004 (the "Bankruptcy Court") on a June 6, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. (Eastern Time), or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that objections, if any, to the Motion (including approval of the Trustee Findings and the Debtor's Findings) must be made in writing, stating the grounds for objection and the Local Bankruptcy Rules for the Southern District of New York, be filed electronically in text searchable portable document format (PDF) with the Clerk's Office in accordance with General Order M-399, available on the website (www.uscourts.gov) or the office of the Clerk by the date of the hearing (or such later date as the Clerk may fix) and served on the Clerk's Office and the parties of record with General Order M-399, and upon (i) the chambers of the Honorable Shelley C. Chapman, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004, Courtroom 73; (ii) Walkers & Braswell LLP, 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019; (iii) Attn: Michael A. Rollin, Esq. and Told: C. Cosenza, Esq. and Rollin Braswell Fisher LLC, 8350 East Crescent Parkway, Suite 100, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111; Tel: (303) 945-5415; Fax: (303) 974-2468
Attorneys for a Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and Certain of its Affiliates

CLASS ACTIONS

LAW NOTES

If You Bought a Lithium Ion Cell, Lithium Ion Battery or Lithium Ion Battery Product, Class Action Settlements May Affect You.

Lithium Ion Battery Products include, but are not limited to, notebook computers, cellular (mobile) phones, digital cameras, camcorders and power tools.

Why was this notice published?

Settlements have been reached with four groups of defendants in a class action lawsuit involving the sale of Lithium Ion Cells ("Li-Ion Cells"), Lithium Ion Batteries ("Li-Ion Batteries") and Lithium Ion Battery Products ("Li-Ion Products"). A Li-Ion Battery is a cylindrical, prismatic or polymer battery that is rechargeable and uses lithium ion technology. A Li-Ion Product is a product manufactured, marketed and sold by one or more of the Defendants, their subsidiaries or Affiliates or their alleged co-conspirators that contains one or more Lithium Ion Cells manufactured by Defendants or their alleged co-conspirators. Li-Ion Products include, but are not limited to, notebook computers, cellular (mobile) phones, digital cameras, camcorders and power tools.

What is this lawsuit about?

The lawsuit alleges that Defendants and co-conspirators engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to fix, raise prices or rig bidding for Li-Ion Cells, Li-Ion Batteries and Li-Ion Products further claim that direct purchasers from the Defendants of Li-Ion Cells, Li-Ion Batteries and/or Li-Ion Products manufactured by Defendants may recover for the effect that the alleged conspiracy had on the prices of the purchased items. Plaintiffs also allege that a reseller of unlawful conspiracy may recover against the Cells and other direct purchasers paid more for Li-Ion Cells, Li-Ion Batteries and Li-Ion Products than they would have absent the conspiracy. Defendants deny Plaintiffs' claims.

Who's included in the settlements?

The settlement classes include persons and entities who, from January 1, 2000 through May 31, 2011, or from May 1, 2002 through May 31, 2011, bought a Li-Ion Cell, Li-Ion Battery and/or Li-Ion Product directly from one or more of the Defendants, or any division, subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any alleged co-conspirator in the United States.

Who are the Setting Defendants?

Settlements have been reached with Defendants Hitachi Maxell, Ltd., and Maxell Corporation of America (collectively "Maxell"); Defendant NEC Corporation ("NEC"); Defendant Panasonic Corporation ("Panasonic"); and Defendant Toshiba Corporation ("Toshiba"). Settlements also resolve claims against the SANYO Defendants. A complete list of Defendants is set out in the Long Form of Notice available at www.BatteriesDirectPurchaserAntitrustSettlement.com.

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COMMODITIES



CARLOS GARCIA RAWLINS/REUTERS

A refinery complex belonging to Citgo's parent and Venezuelan state oil company PdVSA.

Dozens of Creditors Crowd Around Citgo

By JULIE WERNAU

Bondholders looking for compensation if Venezuela defaults know that one big pot of money remains: the assets of state-owned oil refiner Citgo Holdings Inc.

But there is a problem. Dozens of companies are lining up with claims on those same funds.

Venezuela last year pledged all of Citgo's equity as collateral to bondholders and to state-owned Russian oil producer Rosneft in debt deals. In addition, at least 43 companies—including ConocoPhillips Co. and Canadian mining firm Crystalline Mineral Corp.—are pursuing legal claims against the government, according to the World Bank's International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes. These companies say they weren't paid when Venezuela's government expropriated their assets there.

Now, with Wall Street judging that a default may be only a matter of time, it is becoming clear that there may not be enough assets in Citgo to go around.

"There are more hands out than there are assets to pay them," said Russ Dallen, a partner at investment bank Caracas Capital Markets, based in the Venezuelan capital.

A default would trigger rights enabling any of the claimants to attempt to seize Citgo, triggering cross-default clauses in Venezuelan sovereign bonds if the remaining bonds that at this time, the Defendants, to pursue the lawsuit against the Defendants, to see if any future settlements or judgments can be obtained in the case and then be distributed together, on a pro rata basis based on the value of your Li-Ion Cell, Li-Ion Battery and/or Li-Ion Product purchases, to reduce expenses.

What are my rights?

The Settlement provides for payments totaling \$49,850,000 in cash, plus interest, to the Settlement classes. Some Settlements provide for an agreement to arbitrate in the case against the remaining Defendants. Money may not be distributed to members of the Settlement classes at this time. Defendants, to pursue the lawsuit against the Defendants, to see if any future settlements or judgments can be obtained in the case and then be distributed together, on a pro rata basis based on the value of your Li-Ion Cell, Li-Ion Battery and/or Li-Ion Product purchases, to reduce expenses.

What are my rights?

If you wish to remain a member of the Settlement classes you do not need to take any action at this time. If you do not want to be legally bound by one or more of the Settlements, you must provide your written notice to the Settlements by June 17, 2017 or you will not be able to sue, or continue to sue, any Settlement Defendants that the legal claims that were or could have been asserted in this case.

If you wish to object to a Settlement or one or more of the proposed Settlements, you must do so in writing no later than June 26, 2017. The Settlement agreements, along with details on how to object to them, are available at www.BatteriesDirectPurchaserAntitrustSettlement.com.

The U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco, CA, on August 20, 2017, granted preliminary injunction, enjoining the Defendants from further conspiring to fix, raise prices or rig bidding for Li-Ion Cells, Li-Ion Batteries and/or Li-Ion Product directly from one or more of the Defendants, or any division, subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any alleged co-conspirator in the United States.

Earlier this month, Sen. Ben Cardin (D, Md.) and Marco Rubio (R, Fla.), along with a number of other senators, proposed legislation calling for President Donald Trump to prevent Russia's oil giant Rosneft from seizing the company. Foreign companies like Rosneft pose a "significant risk" to U.S. energy and national security, the legislation said. Rosneft is currently under U.S. sanctions, which would prevent a takeover of U.S. assets.

"The prize here is Citgo and we are getting closer to it," said Robert L. Weigel, a lawyer for Crystalline, which won a \$14 billion arbitration award last year against Venezuela follow-

ing the government's expropriation of a gold mine in 2008.

Crystalline is suing PDVSA to recoup a \$2.2 billion dividend that Citgo transferred to its Venezuelan unit in 2015, according to a 2016 exchange offering circular using the proceeds of a U.S. bond sale. That was after PDVSA abandoned plans in early 2015 to sell the subsidiary outright.

ConocoPhillips is locked in litigation over U.S. oil rigs drilling in Venezuela that then-President Hugo Chavez declared state property in 2007. The company has asked a U.S. court to cancel the lien Rosneft has on Citgo's stock and declare the pledge a fraudulent transfer, intended to remove assets to Venezuela from the U.S. that could be seized by creditors.

PdVSA said in court filings that any move to cancel the

years, it expanded through the discovery of oil fields in Kansas and the purchase of refineries in Oklahoma and Texas. In 1964, the company shortened its name to Citgo to sound catcher in marketing campaigns.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. acquired Citgo in 1982.

A year later, Occidental sold the Citgo brand to Southland Corp. owner of 7-Eleven stores.

In 1986, Southland sold 50% of Citgo's equity to PdVSA for \$290 million. The deal gave Citgo access to Venezuelan crude for the next 20 years. PDVSA provided half of Citgo's working-capital requirements through the supply of crude and petrochemical products. In 1990, PDVSA acquired the other half of Citgo for \$665 million.

By 2015, one of the most profitable years for refining margins, analysts anticipated that a sale of Citgo would fetch between \$8 billion and \$11 billion. Recently, Venezuela has relied on the PDVSA unit to plug its financial holes. In 2015, Citgo transferred \$22 billion to the Venezuelan government through a special dividend using the proceeds of a U.S. bond sale, according to a 2016 exchange offering. Last year, PDVSA pledged 100% of shares to its creditors.

There are also 5,500 locally owned Citgo retail locations in 29 states and the District of Columbia. While Citgo's red triangle logo may be a familiar sight to gas station motorists, the stations are independently owned and operated, and not included in the company's valuation.

Julie Wernau
and Alison Sider

lien is premature and would strip Venezuela of its immunity rights as a sovereign nation. An attorney for Rosneft didn't respond to requests for comment.

PDVSA avoided similar last month by merging together a \$2.1 billion payment. This year, Venezuela, PDVSA and Citgo together owe more than \$10 billion.

Lee C. Buchheit, a sovereign-litigation lawyer with Cleary Gottlieb Steen and Hamilton LLP, warned that any effort by bondholders to claim Citgo shares after a default would end up forcing creditors to demand immediate repayment of their loans to the company. That move could financially devastate the refiner.

"Everyone in the game is a big boy and they know the only way Citgo is worth anything is if it is a going concern," Mr. Dallen of Caracas Capital Markets said.

—Alison Sider
contributed to this article.

Coming Due

Venezuela owes \$10 billion to bondholders in 2017 and chances for a default are growing.

2017 bond payments due



Sources: Venezuela Opportunity Fund
Nomura (percentage probability)

Remaining Value
Is Open Question

Creditors and companies around the world are mounting competing claims for Citgo assets in an increasingly likely event of a Venezuelan default. But it isn't clear how much value remains.

The Houston-based subsidiary of Venezuela's state-owned oil company Petróleos de Venezuela SA is the largest foreign owner of U.S. domestic refinery capacity. With three refineries in the U.S. and a network of terminals and pipelines running across 24 states, the company's fuel output may become a source of cash for funding Venezuela.

What the company is worth today is unclear. Analysts say that the name to sound catcher in marketing campaigns.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. acquired Citgo in 1982. A year later, Occidental sold the Citgo brand to Southland Corp. owner of 7-Eleven stores.

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contributed to this article.

INDEX TO BUSINESSES

These indexes cite notable references to most parent companies and businesses people in today's edition. Articles on regional page inserts aren't cited in these indexes.

A - C	B1
adidas	B1,B6
agribition	B6
AkzoNobel	B1
Alphabet	B1
Amazon.com	B1
A&P	B6
Apperson	B1,B10
Argo Chemical	B6
Chemical	B6
BASF	B3
Becton Dickinson	B1
Biophila	B4
Carlson	B1
China Cinda Asset	B2
China Construction Bank	B1,B10
China Minsheng	B10
China National Petroleum	A2
China Telecom	B1
Citgo Holdings	B1
Citigroup	B1
Cisco Systems	B1
Citrix Systems	B1
Clorox International	B1
Danone	B6
Designet Metal	B1
Facebook	B3
FarmCredit	B6
Feit Electric	B2,B3
Ford Motor	B6
Goldman Sachs Group	B1
D - G	B1
Hanes	B6
Hologic	B1
Home Depot	B1
Hon Hai Precision Industry	B10
HP	B1
HSBC Holdings	B1
Imagination Technologies Group	B10
S - W	B1
JPMorgan Chase	B1
Kemper	B6
Lam Research	B1
Lazard Frères	B6
Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.	B1
Liberty Media	B1
Lionbridge	B1
Logitech	B1
Mitsubishi	B1
Nestle	B6
Nike	B3
Petronas	B1
Prudential	B6
Renaissance Capital	B2,B3
H - M	B1
Summit Commodity Brokerage	B6
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	B10
Tata Steel	B2
Urban Pipeline	B4
Wayfair	B1
Williams-Sonoma	B1

INDEX TO PEOPLE

B - D	B1
Berkels, Paul	B6
Bhatia, Mickey	B9
Cochrane, Keith	B6
Davies, Steve	B6
F - G	B6
Fogel, Greg	B6
Friedmann, Peter	B7
Gehry, Frank	B1
Guo Shuang	B10
I - M	B6
Ive, Jon	B1
Kempsies, Walter	B7
Lathrop, Carey	B9
Mozingo, Louise	B1
Motter, John	B6
Moynihan, Robert	B6
Neidlein, Emma	B7
Oliver, Tomm	B6
Slater, Robert	B7
Storaero, Michael	B7
Tan, H.J.	B7
Weisskopf, Matthias	B3
Yuan, Xiao	B10

APPLE

Continued from the prior page
signed to project companies' identities. Amazon, named after the rainforest, last week started planting trees in the glass sphere at the base of its new Seattle headquarters.

Apple's Steve Jobs helped initiate the boom. In 2009 he enlisted British architect Norman Foster, designer of the Hearst Tower in New York, to help bring a showcase corporate headquarters to Silicon Valley.

Apple, which recently set a record by topping \$800 billion in market capitalization, says the new campus is designed to bring together separate staff and foster collaboration to create new products.

Since unveiling plans in 2011, Apple's design team has

sought to influence everything from sprinklers to door handles. It commanded so much time of architects that Foster + Partners, which is based in London, eventually opened an office in the Bay Area to better manage requests, two arched said.

Foster + Partners didn't respond to requests for comment. Apple declined to comment.

Some observers see signs of hubris in the architectural bohemia. Berkley, believes Silicon Valley's current move to trade flexible, bland workplaces for corporate statements could backfire, tying companies to a place and hindering their ability to relocate or innovate in a dynamic market.

"Once you invest that much cash, you become a different kind of company," Ms. Mozingo said. Foster + Partners didn't respond to requests for comment. Apple declined to comment.

Some recent Chinese

Crystalex is suing PdVSA to recoup a \$2.2 billion dividend that Citgo transferred to its parent in 2015, according to a court filing. Crystalex is seeking a judgment for its legal costs.

PdVSA abandoned plans in early 2015 to sell the subsidiary outright. As Venezuela's

most significant asset in the U.S., Citgo is a "natural target" for judgment creditors, Crystalex wrote.

Crystalex is locked in litigation over U.S. oil production drilling in Venezuela that then-President Hugo Chávez in 2007. The company has asked a U.S. court to cancel the lien

Rosneft has on Citgo's stock and declare the pledge a fraudulent transfer, intended to remove assets to Venezuela from the U.S. that could be seized by creditors.

PdVSA said in court filings that any move to cancel the lien would strip Venezuela of its immunity rights as a sovereign nation. An attorney for Rosneft didn't respond to requests for comment.

PdVSA avoided default last month after scraping together a \$2.1 billion payment. This year, Venezuela, PdVSA and Citgo together owe more than \$10 billion.

John Buchheit, a sovereign-debt lawyer with Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, warned that any effort by bondholders to claim Citgo shares after a default would entitle Citgo creditors to demand immediate repayment of their loans to the company. That move could financially devastate the refiner.

"Everyone in the game is a big boy and they know the only way Citgo is worth anything is if it is a living concern," Mr. Dallen of Caracas Capital Markets said.

—Alison Sider contributed to this article.

CITGO

Continued from the prior page

Robert L. Weigel, a partner for Crystalex, which won a \$1.4 billion arbitration award last year against Venezuela following the government's expropriation of a gold mine in

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the bond-underwriting league tables—an important factor when pitching new business.

One challenge is that investors must provide collateral with bondholders to make sure they can get all the bonds they want to buy, which can make demand seem larger than it really is, bankers say.

Last year, China Cinda Asset Management Co. enlisted 23 banks to ensure the smooth launch of a dollar-denominated bond it was using to bolster capital. Cinda initially aimed to issue as much as \$4.45 billion. Banks on the deal, mostly Chinese, at one point were thought to total about \$10 billion. By the time pricing was finished and all the orders reconciled, the value had shrunk to \$3.2 billion. Cinda didn't respond to requests for comment.

X-orders also make it impossible to know whether investors are stable long-term holders, or fast-trading hedge funds—and thus, how the bonds will trade.

Continued from the prior page

Gepp, have piled into the business of advising on stock listing in the offshore market of Hong Kong.

The same thing has happened in Chinese dollar-bond underwriting, where competition among Chinese banks has pushed the number of firms per deal to an average of 6.4 in 2017, more than double the average of 2016, according to Crystalex. The number may triple the number involved in similar deals in the U.S., the U.K., Germany, according to Dealogic. Some recent Chinese

bonds have involved more than 20 banks, according to Dealogic.

The competition hits profits. Most Chinese banks have paid \$385 million in fees for underwriting their dollar-bond deals this year, second only to U.S. issuers, according to Dealogic. But fees on such deals for corporate clients were on average a little more than half of what they were for U.S. dealers, Thomson Reuters data show.

Reeters aren't distributed evenly, and many issuers on bonds, as they tend to be in the U.S. or Europe, where orders go in a shared pool and other underwriters can see the names of investors in a bond issue and the amount they are buying.

In mainland as well as off-

shore Chinese bond deals, Chi-

nesse issuers urge banks to compete for fees, awarding the biggest amounts to those that snag the most investor orders. One way of amassing that busi-

ness is through anonymous or-

ders, known as "x-account or-

ders," that are credited to the bank that receives them.

The use of x-orders is now relatively rare in most other markets, including the globe, bankers say. Decades ago, bankers in the U.S. and Europe shifted to a more transparent system, arguing that it ensures a steady and diverse base of investors and helps the bonds trade smoothly.

Some investors say they like x-orders because the anonymity lets them preserve relationships with their favorite banks without offering others on the deal. Many Chinese banks say x-orders help them show their corporate clients that they are earning their fees.

Bankers say x-orders are common in Chinese offshore bonds, and can represent as much as 75% of orders.

Some global banks say they are uncomfortable with anonymous orders, and have walked away from deals involving them. Other Western bankers, known as "x-orders or keepers," say they feel pressure to place x-orders to keep a top spot in



For Wayfair, delivery times can range from one or two days to just over two weeks.

AMAZON

Continued from the prior page

logistics, but some retailers and logistics companies say they are facing growing pressure to ship online orders faster. Wayfair offers free shipping on orders over \$49, but delivery times can range from one or two days to just over two weeks. Pottery Barn charges on a sliding scale based on price, with delivery costs running about \$10 for more expensive items. Some retailers and shippers directly to Amazon are free for Prime members and on orders over \$25, while items sold by third-party sellers may cost extra.

To guarantee two-day shipping to 99% of consumers, a retailer or logistics company would need up to a dozen large warehouses spread around the country, plus around 100 smaller facilities in stage 1 to deliver to customers' homes, said Troy Cooper, chief operating officer at XPO Logistics Inc., which manages distribution centers and fulfills online orders for large retailers like IKEA.

By comparison, a retailer can deliver furniture within a week to most customers simply by planting a large distribution center on a coast, comment on its delivery plans. XPO declined to comment on its recent expansion, noting that shipping sales may be helping reduce the cost burden for online furniture retailing. Costs go up for transportation companies as deliveries get more spread out and infrequent.

"Just in the last year, furniture has taken off," said Richard Phillips Jr., chief executive of Pilot Freight Services, a Lima, Ohio-based trucking company that makes larger e-commerce deliveries. The com-

pany's No. 1 business-to-consumer shipment has shifted to furniture, from TVs.

Pilot is one of many logistics companies building out nationwide networks to handle bulky items as retailers look for cheaper ways to ship furniture and appliances ordered online.

XPO made 12 million home deliveries last year, up from 9 million in 2015. Estes Express Lines, one of the largest U.S. trucking companies, started a "final mile" service in December after noticing retailers were switching to more home deliveries.

These companies are filling in part a void left by United Parcel Service Inc. and FedEx Corp., whose executives have complained about bulky items gumming up distribution centers designed to process millions of small packages at lightning speed.

London-based Wayfair started building out its own delivery network about a year and a half ago, said Chief Executive Niraj Shah. The company got into doing its own deliveries because it is vital to retaining customers.

He said he isn't worried about Amazon. The giant retailer is hardly a new entrant to the space, and it is hard to get the customer-service side of the equation right, he said.

Richard Phillips Jr., chief executive of Pilot Freight Services, a Lima, Ohio-based trucking company that makes larger e-commerce deliveries. The com-

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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**
In re:
Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., et al.
Debtors.

NOTICE OF MOTION OF LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.
PURSUANT TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE, AND PURSUANT TO THE ORDER (A) APPROVING THE RESTRUCTURING AGREEMENT AND CERTAIN REQUIRED FINDINGS REGARDING DECISION OF RMBS TRUSTEES AND LENDER DEBTORS TO ENTER INTO RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, (B) SCHEDULING ESTIMATION PROCEEDING TO DETERMINE RMBS CLAIMS AND APPROVING RELATED PROCEDURES REGARDING RMBS HOLDINGS, (C) APPROVING RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENT, (D) GRANTING MOTION TO REOPEN THE "MANTEL" Capitalized term used but not defined herein shall have meanings given to them in the Motion.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on April 27, 2017, & Cutler PLLC, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., et al., Debtors, filed a motion for relief from stay, and for an order (A) approving the restructuring agreement and certain required findings regarding decision of RMBS trustees and lender debtors to enter into RMBS settlement agreement, (B) scheduling estimation proceeding to determine RMBS claims and approving related procedures regarding RMBS holdings, (C) approving relationship agreement, (D) granting motion to reopen the "ManTEL" Capitalized term used but not defined herein shall have meanings given to them in the Motion.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that objections, if any, to the motion for relief from stay, and for an order (A) approving the restructuring agreement and certain required findings regarding decision of RMBS trustees and lender debtors to enter into RMBS settlement agreement, (B) scheduling estimation proceeding to determine RMBS claims and approving related procedures regarding RMBS holdings, (C) approving relationship agreement, (D) granting motion to reopen the "ManTEL" Capitalized term used but not defined herein shall have meanings given to them in the Motion.

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JOSEPH PHILIPS FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

INDEX TO BUSINESSES

These indexes cite notable references to most parent companies and businesses people in today's edition. Articles on regional page inserts aren't cited in these indexes.

A
adidas.....B1,B6
agribition.....B6
AirAsia.....B1
Airbus.....B1
AkzoNobel Therapeutics.....B10
Alphabet.....B1,B3
Amazon.com.....B1
American Airlines Group.....B1
A.P. Moeller-Maersk.....B7
Apple.....B1
Argo Genesis Chemical.....B6
Banco Popular de Espana.....B10
BASF.....B3
BetterLife Grower.....B6
Bifloria.....B4
Boeing.....B1
Carton.....B1
CBL & Associates Properties.....B9
CBRE Global Investors.....B9
China Grid Asset Management.....B10
China National Petroleum.....A2
China Telecom.....A2
Citgo Holdings.....B1
Citigroup.....B9
B
Facebook.....B6
FarmHerd.....B6
FedEx.....A2,B3
Finair Oyj.....B2
Ford Motor.....B6
G
Goldman Sachs Group.....B10
H
Hapag-Lloyd.....B7
HP.....B1
HSBC Holdings.....B10
I
Illusive Networks.....A1
J
JBG Cos.....B9
Jones Lang LaSalle.....B7
K - L
Kaspersky Lab.....A2
Kering.....B10
M
Lathrop, Carey.....B9
Lewandowski, Anthony.....B3
Milstein, Jim.....A7
Mitter, John.....B6
N
Lion Air.....B1
Maersk Line.....B7
Microsoft.....A1,A2,B3
Morgan Stanley.....B10
O
Deutsche.....B3
P
Petroleos de Venezuela.....B1
Procter & Gamble.....B6
R
Renault.....A2,B3
Rosneft Oil.....B1
Ryanair Holdings.....B1
S
SoftBank Group.....B10
Southwest Airlines.....B1
Summit Commodity Brokerage.....B6
Swatch Group.....B10
U
Uber Technologies.....B4
W
Wayfair.....B1
Williams-Sonoma.....B1

INDEX TO PEOPLE

A
Alsip, William.....B3
B
Bertels, Paul.....B6
Bhatia, Mickey.....B9
C
Carrier, Michael.....B3
Corderine, Keith.....B6
D
Davies, Steve.....B6
F
Fernandes, Tony.....B1
Fogel, Greg.....B6
Friedmann, Peter.....B7
G
Gehry, Frank.....B1

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Attorneys for Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and Certain of its Affiliates

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:

Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., et al.,

Debtors.

NOTICE OF MOTION OF LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.

PURSUANT TO THE RATHER THAN THE ORDER OF THE COURT

(A APPROVING THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND CERTAIN REQUIRED

FINDINGS REGARDING DECISION OF RMBS TRUSTEES AND LENDER DENTORS TO ENTER

INTO RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT), (C) SCHEDULING ESTIMATION PROCEEDING

TO DETERMINE RMBS CLAIMS AND APPROVING RELATED PROCEDURES REGARDING

CONDUCT OF HEARING, AND (D) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on April 27, 2017, & Cutler LLP, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, Plaintiff, filed the above captioned Motion, and that the Court has set the same for hearing on June 11, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. before the Honorable Shelley C. Chapman, One Foley Square, New York, New York 10004, (the "Bankruptcy Court"), or, if later, on June 12, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. (prevailing Eastern Time), or as soon thereafter as the Court may direct.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that objections of any party in interest, including approval of the Trustee Findings and the Debtors' Findings) may be made in writing, with particularity, the grounds therefor, conform to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, Rule 7001, Rule 9014, Rule 9019, Rule 9024, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 9048, Rule 9049, Rule 9050, Rule 9051, Rule 9052, Rule 9053, Rule 9054, Rule 9055, Rule 9056, Rule 9057, Rule 9058, Rule 9059, Rule 9060, Rule 9061, Rule 9062, Rule 9063, Rule 9064, Rule 9065, Rule 9066, Rule 9067, Rule 9068, Rule 9069, Rule 9070, Rule 9071, Rule 9072, Rule 9073, Rule 9074, Rule 9075, Rule 9076, Rule 9077, Rule 9078, Rule 9079, Rule 9080, Rule 9081, Rule 9082, Rule 9083, Rule 9084, Rule 9085, Rule 9086, Rule 9087, Rule 9088, Rule 9089, Rule 9090, Rule 9091, Rule 9092, Rule 9093, Rule 9094, Rule 9095, Rule 9096, Rule 9097, Rule 9098, Rule 9099, Rule 9010, Rule 9011, Rule 9012, Rule 9013, Rule 9014, Rule 9015, Rule 9016, Rule 9017, Rule 9018, Rule 9019, Rule 9020, Rule 9021, Rule 9022, Rule 9023, Rule 9024, Rule 9025, Rule 9026, Rule 9027, Rule 9028, Rule 9029, Rule 9030, Rule 9031, Rule 9032, Rule 9033, Rule 9034, Rule 9035, Rule 9036, Rule 9037, Rule 9038, Rule 9039, Rule 9040, Rule 9041, Rule 9042, Rule 9043, Rule 9044, Rule 9045, Rule 9046, Rule 9047, Rule 90

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IN THE MATTER OF: *Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc.*

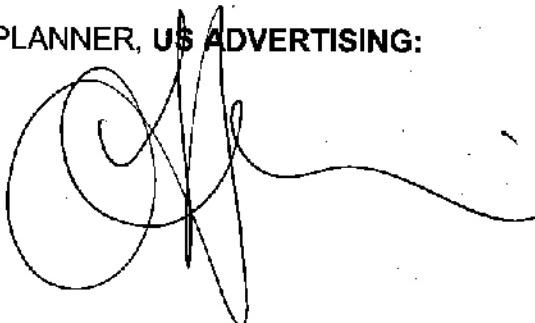
STATE OF NEW YORK

ss:

COUNTY OF NEW YORK

I, Hania Owsinski, being duly sworn, hereby certify that (a) I am the Account Planner, US Advertising of FT Publications, Inc. Publisher of the FINANCIAL TIMES, a daily newspaper published and of general circulation worldwide including the City and County of New York, and (b) that the Notice of which the annexed is a copy was published in THE FINANCIAL TIMES ON THE 15th DAY of May 2017.

HANIA OWSINSKI, ACCOUNT PLANNER, US ADVERTISING:



SWORN TO ME BEFORE THIS:

15th day of May, 2017

NOTARY PUBLIC



NICOLE ELEZA SCHWARTZ
Notary Public, State of New York
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Commission Expires June 8, 2019

Technology. Virtual money

Alt-coin bets spur online crypto craze

Bitcoin still leads the way as a rash of new currencies pushes the market's value past \$50bn

ZIBABELLA KAMINSKA AND PAUL MURPHY

Most organisations have some IT workers who slip under the radar but what is that quiet tech guy doing when he should be fixing the server?

He may be pursuing a new career speculating in crypto currencies, also known as alt-coins.

In virtual terms at least, he could soon be earning 20 times his salary as he joins the latest online investing craze, which has shades of dotcom excess.

Using digital money loaned on an online exchange, IT staff (mainly those at financial services companies) are betting on alt-coins during working hours.

An investment of a few thousand dollars a month ago in "muse", a newly fashionable currency, is now worth close to \$500,000. Last week alone the price rose 278 per cent. At that trajectory, the IT guy will be a dollar-millionaire by Thursday.

Except these are not real-world dollars. This is virtual money, one of the

many variants on bitcoin, the original crypto currency that has been around for more than eight years. There is, however, a speculative frenzy for a new line of investment in the crypto market through initial coin offerings (ICOs).

Appling the real-world process of floatating a company on a stock market, this crypto version involves a group publishing a business plan, commonly known as a white paper, and then promoting the sale to speculators through internet forums.

The ICOs raise money in existing crypto currencies, mostly bitcoin and "ether", another popular token. Many of the more than \$50 alt-coins on the market are bitcoin copies, others are simply contracts that sit embedded in other crypto currency protocols such as Ethereum, a platform that mimics bitcoin's blockchain technology but adds a smart contract feature.

The bitcoin copies are mineable – which means the number of coins in circulation expands – whereas the contracts tend to be non-mineable, with a capped number of coins in circulation.

"The ICO appeals to people who have a lot less competence to evaluate what they're investing in," said Jorge Stolfi, a computer science professor at the State



A bit behind: crypto traders were hit by an inability to withdraw dollars after banks cracked down — Chris Ratcliffe/Bloomberg

Legal Notices

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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re
Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., et al.
Debtors

NOTICE OF MOTION OF LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on April 27, 2017 Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (the "Plan Administrator"), as Plan Administrator under the Motion to Approve the Plan of Reorganization, Including Certain Findings of the Debtor's Counsel, the Plan of Reorganization ("the Plan") of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its Affiliated Debtors, on behalf of itself and the other affiliated debtors in the above-captioned cases (collectively, the "LBHI Debtors") filed the Motion of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. to File a Plan of Reorganization and Approve RMBS Claims and Approving Related Procedures Regarding Conduct of Hearing, and (D) Granting Related Relief.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this hearing will be held on the Motion before the Honorable Shafiq J. Chapman, United States Bankruptcy Judge, at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Courtroom 623, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004 (the "Bankruptcy Court") on April 27, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. (prevailing Eastern Time), or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the relief requested in the Motion may be granted without a hearing if no objection is timely filed and served as set forth above and in accordance with the order, dated June 17, 2010, implementing certain notice and case management procedures in these cases (Docket No. 9635) ("Case Management Order").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the relief requested in the Motion may be granted without a hearing if no objection is timely filed and served as set forth above and in accordance with the order, dated June 17, 2010, implementing certain notice and case management procedures in these cases (Docket No. 9635) ("Case Management Order").

Dated: April 27, 2017
New York, New York

The complete 9019 Motion and related exhibits (the "Motion") associated with this Notice of Motion are available and downloadable, free of charge, at (i) the website of the Debtor's Counsel and Noticing Agent, Epiq Bankruptcy Solutions, LLC ("Epiq") available at <http://dm.epiq.com/LBH> (the Motion is listed under Case No. 16-13555); (ii) the website of the RMBS Trustee's Noticing Agent, The Garden City Group ("GCG") available at http://lbh.rmbssettlement.com/pdf/lbh_lehman_brothers_holdings_inc_Motion.pdf.

You may also request a copy of the Motion, free of charge, by directly contacting (i) Epiq at (646) 282-2800 or email at lbh@epiq.com; (ii) GCG at (855) 907-3115 or email at Questions@lbh.rmbssettlement.com.

Chapter 11 Case No.
08-13555 (SCC)
Jointly Administered

NOTICE OF MOTION OF LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Motion to Approve the Plan of Reorganization, Including Certain Findings of the Debtor's Counsel, the Plan of Reorganization ("the Plan") of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its Affiliated Debtors, to Enter into RMBS Settlement Agreement, (C) Scheduling Estimation Proceeding to Determine RMBS Claims and Approving Related Procedures Regarding Conduct of Hearing, and (D) Granting Related Relief (the "Motion").

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this hearing will be held on the Motion before the Honorable Shafiq J. Chapman, United States Bankruptcy Judge, at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Courtroom 623, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004 (the "Bankruptcy Court") on April 27, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. (prevailing Eastern Time), or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the relief requested in the Motion (including approval of the Trustee Findings and the Debtor's Findings) may be made in writing, state with particularity the grounds therefor, conform to the facts of the case, and be supported by the affidavits of the parties and the local bankruptcy Bar for the Southern District of New York, file electronically in test searchable portable document format (PDF) with the Court in accordance with General Order M-399 (General Order M-399 can be found at www.nysd.uscourts.gov/GeneralOrders/GeneralOrderM399.pdf), by registered users of the Court's case filing system and by all other parties in interest (with a hard copy, delivered directly to the Judge's Chambers), and be served in accordance with General Order M-399 and upon (i) the officers, directors, managers, and employees of the debtor, (ii) the trustee, (iii) the Debtor's Counsel, (iv) the Office of the Clerk, New York, New York 10004, Courtroom 23; (iv) Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP, 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019; (Attn: Paul V. Shalhoub, Esq.) and (v) the Office of the U.S. Trustee, (Attn: Michael A. Rollin, Esq. and Mariza D. Braswell, Esq.), attorneys for LBHI and certain

Transactions trapped How panic spread after Bitfinex was cyber hacked

Huge wealth built trading crypto currencies is worth nothing if it remains frozen in cyber space — a state of frustration readily understood by customers of Hong Kong-based Bitfinex, one of the most prominent and popular bitcoin exchanges globally.

In August last year, Bitfinex suffered from a cyber hack that saw 120,000 bitcoins stolen from customer balances. As compensation, the exchange issued 100,000 new tokens called BFX, but those digital promises were subsequently redeemed earlier this year, with customers having their accounts at Bitfinex credited with dollar balances.

Panic spread through the ranks of customers as Bitfinex prices diverged from all other exchanges by more than \$200, leading some reportedly to fly to Taiwan to open local bank accounts in the hope of accessing frozen funds.

As customers moved to withdraw those dollars it emerged that Bitfinex was suddenly unable to process these transactions. On April 13, Bitfinex officially alerted customers to the fact it was "experiencing delays in the

processing of outbound USD wires to customers" because "the normal channels that we have been operating through in the past are currently unavailable".

The issue was unilateral action by those correspondent banks Bitfinex had been using as a gateway to the world's real money payments systems.

On April 17, the exchange announced that "all incoming wires to Bitfinex will be blocked and refused by our Taiwan banks", adding that it was continuing to work on alternative solutions for customers who wanted either to deposit or withdraw in fiat.

Panic spread through the ranks of customers as Bitfinex prices diverged from all other exchanges by more than \$200, leading some reportedly to fly to Taiwan to open local bank accounts in the hope of accessing frozen funds.

A video has surfaced where Bitfinex's chief officer, Philip Potter, says: "There's been lots of cat and mouse tricks that everyone in the bitcoin industry has to avail themselves of." Isabella Kaminska

Whether the faceless IT guy cited at

Banks

JPMorgan looks to Dublin for custody business expansion

LAURA NOONAN — HONG KONG

JPMorgan Chase is going on a hiring spree in Dublin to expand its custody and fund services so it can take on the world's biggest trust banks.

The US bank currently employs 500 people in the Irish capital in custody and fund services, transaction services, and technology and operations.

It will recruit what it described as a "significant" number of people for the custody and fund services business over the next three years, said James Kenny, JPMorgan's head of investor services.

JPMorgan is about to buy a 1,000,000 sq ft space in a landmark Dublin development called Capital Docks, which could accommodate more than 1,000 people. The move was initially linked to the UK's Brexit vote, as US banks seek alternative routes to the EU once Britain leaves the bloc.

"Growth plans are driving our real estate plan," Mr Kenny told the Financial Times, adding that custody and fund services would be the biggest target area.

Custody and fund services, where banks safeguard and administer investment assets for institutions, hedge funds and other clients, have become more attractive in recent years because they require relatively little capital.

JPMorgan has traditionally been the world's third-biggest fund custodian, as measured by industry league tables for assets under custody, after BNY Mellon and State Street. It is expected to jump to second place after securing a \$1.3tn mandate from BlackRock.

Daniel Pinto, head of JPMorgan's investment bank, has increased the

technology budget for custody and fund services by 30 per cent over the past three years.

Demand for financial services talent in Dublin is likely to shoot up as insurers, banks and other financial services groups contemplate expanding their operations there after the UK leaves the EU.

Mr Kenny said JPMorgan's impression is that some jobs can be "filled by people moving from other countries" because Ireland has a "very flexible immigration policy".

"The binding constraint in Ireland isn't really around the supply of qualified people; it's around infrastructure — the infrastructure in the city, the supply of housing... the capacity in the school system, the domestic transport infrastructure," he said.

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The technology sector took a fifth of the investment, as did business-to-business products and services, according to Invest Europe, which represents

JAVIER ESPINOZA — NEW YORK

Private equity fundraising across Europe hit its highest level last year since 2008 at €74.5bn, a 37 per cent increase, as investors hunted for value in a low interest rate environment, a report shows.

Trade group Invest Europe's 2016 report on private equity in the continent found the sector's investments totalled €53.7bn last year, the second highest amount in almost a decade.

Nearly 6,000 companies across Europe benefited from investment, 83 per cent of which were small and medium-sized enterprises, it found.

"This data demonstrates high investor confidence in European private equity, in an otherwise low-yield global investment environment," said Michael Collins, Invest Europe's chief executive.

"All European economies are now growing and investors value the proven ability of European fund managers to find attractive investment opportunities across sectors and geographies."

In the last four years, European private equity funds have raised more than €240bn — in excess of twice the amount raised in the four years following the financial crisis, 2009 to 2012.

Pension funds accounted for more than a third of capital raised in 2016.

The report offered a breakdown of the fundraising by sector. Consumer goods and services in Europe received the largest amount, at 28 per cent of the total — representing a 25 per cent year-on-year increase for the sector.

The technology sector took a fifth of the investment, as did business-to-business products and services, according to Invest Europe, which represents

the start of this article will ever manage to turn his muse into real-world cash is a burning question.

In recent weeks crypto traders have been hit by a sudden inability to withdraw dollars after a crackdown by numerous banks previously used to access the real-world payments system. Technical limitations associated with the bitcoin platform have also slowed trade settlements, making the crypto currency unusable for day-to-day transactions.

One specialist OTC crypto currency trader said: "It's a real concern, and we've started to use ether to move money around a lot more now as it will actually be there when you need it."

The delays have had the most effect on bitcoin's primary use: servicing the dark market often used by drug dealers. One of them, AlphaBay, has said it is increasingly using ether.

Locked in the market and stuck with no immediate use for their alt-coins and tokens, many speculators have been happy to cash out ICO-fod.

This month Token Card, a company claiming to have a blockchain development called New Alchemy, was able to boast of raising \$16m in three minutes. The prospect of regulatory intervention is not concerning all investors. Many insist they are dealing in a utility, not buying an interest in a company, and so should remain out of regulatory reach.

"It is very hard to say if they should be regulated or not. It really depends on the nature of the rights and features of the particular token or coin, or the grants to the holder," said David Shearer, a partner at Norton Rose Fulmer.

bright. While some token sales grant rights similar to holding equity in a company, others offer fewer rights.

An ICO called "bet", an investment funded by artificial intelligence, promises holders the right to receive 60 per cent of the venture's quarterly profits while reinvesting a further 25 per cent in its portfolio.

The phenomenon is reminiscent of the early days of the still-unregulated eurobond markets, which mushroomed in size in the 1960s and 1970s and became an important source of alternative dollar funding for corporations frozen out because of stricter money controls.

In the style of penny stocks, for every successful token issued there are many more that fail. With ICOs, uncertainty over exactly what it is you are buying adds to the risk.

"People are willing to spend on something, but they own nothing. It's a promise from a development team which may or may not be useful to people in the market," said Arthur Hayes, a trader for BitMex, a crypto currency derivative exchange. "I think it's interesting that people can raise \$10m in minutes based on a dream."

European private equity and venture capital firms and their investors.

By geography, France and Benelux-based companies received more than a third of private equity investments in 2016. Investments in southern Europe were 19 per cent of the total, mainly driven by increases in Italy and Spain.

Companies in the UK and Ireland and Germany, Austria and Switzerland each had about 17 per cent share of the total investment, followed by the Nordic countries at 9 per cent.

It has become easier to raise funds both in the US and Europe as investors look for profits in a record-low interest rate environment and as hedge funds lose their appeal. In New York, Apollo is set to raise \$20bn from investors this year. CVC expects to enjoy the largest European fundraising ever, at £15bn.

Contracts & Tenders

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED
(A Govt. of India Undertaking)

NOTIFICATION TENDER

Bids are invited from manufacturing units for supply of the following materials:

NIT No.: FINER-REF-32060 dt: 08/05/17
727023SE dt: 08/05/17

ITEM/DESCRIPTION REQUIREMENT(NOS)

GATE/CHAINS W132 5000

GATE/CHAINS R01343 30500

GATE/CHAINS R01344 30000

GATE/CHAINS R134 35000

Old Submission Due Date: 30/05/2017 14:00hrs IST

Contact : Manager Purchase (GAD)

Ph: 0412-2845688/284531/284533

e-mail: pmp@bhel.co.in, manipal@bhel.co.in

Note: All compliances, addenda, amendments, time extensions, clarifications etc. to the tender must be hosted on the above BIDx website only.



PROOF OF PUBLICATION

MAY 15 2017

I, Alice Weber, in my capacity as a Principal Clerk of the Publisher of The New York Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City, County and State of New York, hereby certify that the advertisement annexed hereto was published in the editions of

The New York Times

on the following date or dates, to wit on

MAY 15 2017

36

Alice Weber

Sworn before me the

15 day of May, 2017

Deirdre C. Deignan

Notary Public

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Attorneys for Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.
and Certain of Its Affiliates

The complete 9019 Motion and related exhibits (the "Motion") associated with this Notice can be found for review and downloaded, free of charge, at (i) the website of the Debtors' Claims and Noticing Agent, Epiq Bankruptcy Solutions, LLC ("Epiq") available at <http://dm.epiq11.com/LBH> (the Motion is located within Docket No. 55232) or (ii) the website of the RMBS Trustees' Noticing Agent, The Garden City Group ("GCG"), available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/gdflib/LehmanBrothersHoldingsInc.Motion.pdf>.

You may also request a copy of the Motion, free of charge, by directly contacting (i) Epiq at (646) 282-2400 or email at Lehman@epiqsystems.com or (ii) GCG at (855) 907-3115 or email at Questions@lbhirmbssettlement.com.

DEIRDRE C. DEIGNAN
Notary Public, State of New York
Registration #01DE6271693
Qualified In Nassau County
Commission Expires Nov. 5, 2020

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re
Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., et al.
Debtors.

Chapter 11 Case No.

08-13555 (SCC)

Jointly Administered

NOTICE OF MOTION OF LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC. PURSUANT TO FED. R. BANKR. P. 9019 AND 11 U.S.C. § 105(A) FOR ENTRY OF ORDER (A) APPROVING RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, (B) MAKING CERTAIN REQUIRED FINDINGS REGARDING DECISION OF RMBS TRUSTEES AND LBHI DEBTORS TO ENTER INTO RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, (C) SCHEDULING ESTIMATION PROCEEDING TO DETERMINE RMBS CLAIMS AND APPROVING RELATED PROCEDURES REGARDING CONDUCT OF HEARING, AND (D) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on April 27, 2017 Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (the "Plan Administrator"), as Plan Administrator under the *Modified Third Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and Its Affiliated Debtors*, on behalf of itself and the other affiliated debtors in the above-captioned cases (collectively, the "LBHI Debtors") filed the Motion of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. Pursuant To Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 And 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) For Entry Of Order (A) Approving RMBS Settlement Agreement, (B) Making Certain

(iv) Chapman & Cutler LLP, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603 (Attn: Franklin H. Top III, Esq. and Scott A. Lewis, Esq.), Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 101 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10178 (Attn: Michael S. Kraut, Esq.), Seward & Kissel LLP, 1 Battery Park Plaza, New York, New York 10004 (Attn: M. William Munro, Esq. and Daniel E. Guzman, Esq.), Alston & Bird LLP, 1201 West Peachtree Street, Suite 4900, Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (Attn: John C. Weintraub, Esq.), Holwell Shuster & Goldberg LLP, 750 Seventh Avenue, 26th Floor, New York, New York 10123 (Attn: Michael S. Shuster,

MEDIA

Dystopian Drama and Partisan Humor: Politics Jolts the Idiot Box Awake

From First Business Page

Stephen Colbert's nose politically charged comedy is helping him supplant Mr. Fallon as No. 1 in late night.

As the big broadcast networks and ad buyers descend on Manhattan this week for the start of the annual advertising buying and selling known as M&S, that Colbert-Fallon role reversal says everything you need to know about the political charge that's shaking up the television world.

A year ago, the television world was a different show. Mr. Colbert had played second fiddle at the CBS advertiser presentation to the dancing, singing and absolutely joyful comedian who follows him in the late night schedule, James Corden.

The thinking at the time had it that people wanted a party-like it's-1999 late night experience, which Jimmy Fallon and Mr. Corden offered and Mr. Colbert, then struggling in the ratings, presumably did not. Alexander Nazaryan wrote in the Newsweek piece on Mr. Fallon's new standing, "Americans want 'rage.'

Actually, it seems, a good subset of them want "woke."

It's not hard to guess this the age of "Woke TV" but that seems to tread too close to Pepsi/Kylie territory.

"Woke," after all, gained prominence as a hashtag in the early

days of the Black Lives Matter movement, when the historical fight against prejudice "arising from a specific context of black struggle," as my colleague Amanda Hess wrote in The New York Times Magazine last year. Its political broadcast so that when MTV rebranded it, its new slang list, it defined it as "being aware," which is one reason a blog post on the Oxford Dictionaries' website concluded in November that "woke" has been radically sanitized for a mainstream audience.

When applied to television, both uses are in play. And, given that they're often referring to television that appeals to people distraught over the Trump presidency, perhaps the general term referred to as "Resistance TV."

Whatever you call it, it's not for everyone. There's no concurrent surge in scripted television shows capturing the pro-Trump zeitgeist, though there would be. "The Walking Dead," the most-watched show in the country, with an average audience of more than 11 million people on AMC; "The Voice" with more than 10.6 million people on NBC; and "This Is Us" with nearly 10 million people in on NBC.

It speaks to a sense of parity in television's emerging cultural divide, as my colleagues at The Upshot captured late last year. Combing through Facebook posts, they found that "The Walking Dead," for example, was the most popular show in rural areas and "The Big Bang Theory" was among the most popular shows in urban ones.

The audience for the new streaming hit "The Handmaid's

He says he's working on a new show, to debut in September.

Also, as André Brock, a professor of communication studies at the University of Michigan, told me last week, for "every 'woke' TV show, there are seven sitcoms about whiteness," adding, "they just repeat Baywatch." (Mr. Brock was in the audience when "woke" definition but said he was fine with its broader usage in the current political climate.)

Resistance/Woke/Whatever-You-Want-to-Call-It TV didn't dominate the Top 10 shows this week, but it was the biggest show on Nielsen, among the most-watched shows were the sitcoms "The Big Bang Theory" which has an average audience of 14 million people on CBS; "The Walking Dead," the most-watched show in the country, with an average audience of more than 11 million people on AMC; "The Voice" with more than 10.6 million people on NBC; and "This Is Us" with nearly 10 million people in on NBC.

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The audience for the new streaming hit "The Handmaid's

Tale" may pale in comparison, given that Hulu had 12 million users in the last official count. (Netflix counts nearly 99 million.)

But something's going on for sure, considering that Hulu says the show's premiere a few weeks ago was the biggest in the company's short history.

Based on the Margaret Atwood novel of the same name, "The Handmaid's Tale" is about once-modern women forced into indentured servitude to bear children. The production team's

including a plea from Ms. Moss that Hulu had 12 million users in the last official count. (Netflix counts nearly 99 million.)

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— Littlefield probably wouldn't mind a little cross promotion on that kind of overtly political cross promotion in the job he's best known for, the former president of NBC Entertainment.

His own career progression says it all. He helped preside over the success of the broadcast television ratings, drawing audiences of tens of millions with his like "Seinfeld."

That was "a show about nothing," the perfect subject for those carefree days before September 11.

Now he's the executive producer of a (so-far) niche show, on a newer streaming network, about a catastrophic backslide for women that critics credit for having restored credibility to both "Seinfeld" and "Handmaid's Tale" have in common: that they're good, and smart.

That brings me to the key ingredients in all of this: televis-

ion's bifurcation and a leap into original programming led by streaming services, which led by Netflix and Amazon, took spending on original programming to almost \$50 billion last year, according to Boston Consulting Group.

In this Post TV era, there's room for everything, especially shows that hit the political moment. That doesn't mean being merely topical or overt. "The idea of, 'Hey, be politically aware, deal with the politics of the moment — good,' David Nevins, the CEO of NBCUniversal, once told me. "Be politically correct" — the caricature of lefty identity politics — not so interesting."

Quality has to be part of the equation. The money is there to do it, and the market is there for it. And, as with anything, better self-improvement comes in.

You could argue that with the rise of television "much of our public discourse has become dangerous nonsense," as Neil Postman wrote in his brilliant postscript to "Amusing Ourselves to Death" about how television was turning everything, including news and politics, into entertainment. The shift from print to video as the dominant media, he warned, would produce a society that was "distracted by trivia," making "their public business a vaudeville act."

That raises the question: If television got us here, can it get us out?

Viewers' Eyes May Drift, but Marketers Are Sticking With Broadcast Television

From First Business Page

through pipes."

"You could set up a drone to take a picture of your house and use fascinating technology and cutting-edge approaches to deliver it, but there's a good reason we use these systems," he said.

In interviews, ad buyers and television executives pointed to a variety of reasons that some clients remain attracted to ABC, NBC, Fox and CBS. Ratings aside, television still reaches more people and provides a reliable way for an

brand to be associated with it," said Brad Adgate, a veteran media analyst at Google's Doubleclick. "People you see online where they've had to say that they have to do a better job."

Still, there are serious questions about how sustainable all of this is. Trend lines certainly suggest things could go in the other direction. Marketers are asking: How many more people are watching their content across a wide variety of platforms, and audiences are growing accustomed to platforms where they can watch

shows without commercials, and marketers are eager to find better ways to target potential customers.

And at present, broadcast television is holding an edge thanks to an older audience. The median age for scripted TV's No. 1 show, "The Big Bang Theory," and one of its top reality shows, "The Voice," is 55, while the median age of "viewers," ranging in broadcast television fell by 11 percent this season.

"If you just look at where the business is going, we're in a transitional phase, now where to a large degree, boomers are keeping television as we define it today," added Kevin Reilly, the chief creative officer of Turner Entertainment.

Advertisers are aware that this may not last forever.

GroupM noted that digital platforms would be taking a growing share of new advertising dollars. Still, even as younger ad buyers are shifting toward the established elder statesmen for advertisers.

GroupM noted that television accounted for 42 percent of advertising investments last year, compared with 31 percent for digital.

The networks' concern is Google and Facebook's ability to target ads to small matter, though, and TV networks have been scrambling to find ways to compete in that arena.

Digital companies are capable of targeting audiences so narrowly that they can zero in on specific individuals, in long-distance relationships who are contemplating buying a minivan. (Facebook's ads manager says that description matches 3.000 people.)

As attractive as that is and slicing and dicing can be, television appears to have an advantage in terms of the actual commercial time it can offer marketers.

"It's great if I can target someone I know is a truck driver who searched for the word 'truck' who visited my site, but where do I get them to watch my ad?" said Mr. Marchese.

The so-called upfront season offers advertisers a chance to buy the bulk of their ads before marquee shows return in September, at a level of competition that advertisers cannot afford.

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EXHIBIT C

Tammy Ollivier

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LBHI RMBS Trustees' Notice of Motion Seeking Approval of Settlement in Lehman Bankruptcy Cases

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NEW YORK, May 22, 2007 /PRNewswire/ - The following notice is being issued by the RMBS Trustees regarding the filing by the LBHI Debtors of a 9019 Motion Seeking Bankruptcy Court Approval of an RMBS Settlement Agreement Resolving Certain RMBS Trustees' Claims Asserted in the Lehman Bankruptcy Cases.

WILKIE FARR & GALLAGHER LLP
 787 Seventh Avenue
 New York, New York 10019
 Tel: (212) 728-8000
 Fax: (212) 728-8111
 Paul V. Shattock
 Todd G. Cosenza

ROLLIN BRASWELL FISHER LLC
 8350 East Crescent Parkway, Suite 100
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 Fax: (303) 974-7468
 Michael A. Rollin
 Maritza Dominguez Braswell (pro hac vice)

Attorneys for Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and Certain of its Affiliates

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., et al., Debtors.

Chapter 11, Case No. 08-05555 (SCC), Jointly Administered.

NOTICE OF MOTION OF LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC., PURSUANT TO FED. R. BANKR. P. 9019 AND 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) FOR ENTRY OF ORDER (A) APPROVING RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, (B) MAKING CERTAIN REQUIRED FINDINGS REGARDING DECISION OF RMBS TRUSTEES AND LBHI DEBTORS TO ENTER INTO RMBS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, (C) SCHEDULING ESTIMATION PROCEEDING TO DETERMINE RMBS CLAIMS AND APPROVING RELATED PROCEDURES REGARDING CONDUCT OF HEARING, AND (D) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF (the "Motion")

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT, on April 27, 2007 Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (the "Borrower"), as Plan Administrator under the Modified Third Amendment, Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its Affiliated Debtors, on behalf of itself and the other affiliated debtors in the above-captioned cases (collectively, the "LBHI Debtors") filed the Motion of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. Pursuant To Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 And 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) For Entry Of Order (A) Approving RMBS Settlement Agreement, (B) Making Certain Required Findings Regarding Decision Of RMBS Trustees And LBHI Debtors To Enter Into RMBS Settlement Agreement, (C) Scheduling Estimation Proceeding To Determine RMBS Claims And Approving Related Procedures Regarding Conduct Of Hearing, And (D) Granting Related Relief (the "Motion"). Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Motion.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that a hearing will be held on the Motion before the Honorable Shelley C. Chapman, United States Bankruptcy Judge, at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, Courtroom 23, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004 (the "Bankruptcy Court") on July 6, 2007 at 10:00 a.m. (prevailing Eastern Time), or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, if objections are filed to the Motion, a hearing will be held on the Motion before the Honorable Shelley C. Chapman, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004, Courtroom 23, 6 Wilkie Farr & Gallagher LLP, 787 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019 (Attn: Paul V. Shattock, Esq. and Todd G. Cosenza, Esq.) and Rollin Braswell Fisher LLC, 8350 East Crescent Parkway, Suite 100, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111 (Attn: Michael A. Rollin, Esq. and Maritza Dominguez Braswell, Esq.), attorneys for LBHI and certain of its affiliates, (iii) Brinkmann & Brum LLP, 1000 Louisiana Street, Suite 3300, Houston, Texas 77002 (Attn: Kelly M. Hodge, Esq. and Daniel J. Maguire, Esq.), (iv) Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, 730 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017 (Attn: Scott Chonko, Esq. and Alan Franken, Esq.), (v) Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 101 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017 (Attn: Michael S. Krent, Esq.), (vi) Seward & Kissel LLP, 1 Battery Park Plaza, New York, New York 10004 (Attn: Michael W. Munro, Esq. and Daniel E. Guzman, Esq.), (vii) Abner & Brust LLP, 2201 West Peachtree Street, Suite 4900, Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (Attn: John C. Weintraub, Esq.), Holwell Shuster & Goldberg LLP, 750 Seventh Avenue, 26th Floor, New York, New York 10019 (Attn: Michael S. Shuster, Esq.) and Nixon Peabody LLP, 437 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022 (Attn: Dennis Drabek, Esq.), attorneys for the Trustees, and (v) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York, U.S. Federal Office Building, 201 Varick Street, Suite 1005, New York, New York 10014 (Attn: William H. Harrington, Esq., Susan D. Golden, Esq. and Andrea B. Schwartz, Esq.) so as to be actually read and received by no later than June 22, 2007 at 12:00 noon (EDT) (the "Opposition Deadline").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that relief requested in the Motion may be granted without a hearing if no objection is timely filed and served as set forth above and in accordance with the order, dated June 12, 2007, implementing certain notice and case management procedures in these cases (Docket No. 9639) (the "Case Management Order").

Dated: April 27, 2007
New York, New York(Attn: Paul V. Shattock,
Paul V. Shattock,
Todd G. Cosenza)

WILKIE FARR & GALLAGHER LLP

787 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York 10019

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 Tel: (303) 945-7468
 Fax: (303) 974-7468

Attorneys for Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and Certain of its Affiliates

The complete 9019 Motion and related exhibits (the "Motion") associated with this Notice can be found for review and downloaded, free of charge, at (i) the website of the Debtors' Claims and Noticing Agent, Epic Bankruptcy Solutions, LLC ("Epic") available at <http://dns.epic11.com/LBHI> (the Motion is located within Docket No. 55232) or (ii) the website of the RMBS Trustees' Noticing Agent, The Garden City Group ("GCG") available at http://newyorkdistrict.courtlistener.com/pdfs/Lehman_Brothers_Holdings_Inc_Motion.pdf.

You may also request a copy of the Motion, free of charge, by directly contacting (i) Epic at (646) 282-2400 or email at Lehman@epicsystems.com or (ii) GCG at (855) 907-3115 or email at Questions@lbhirmsbsettlement.com.

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By RANDALL W. FORSYTH

May 11, 2017 11:36 a.m. ET



Prepared by GCG

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BULLETIN

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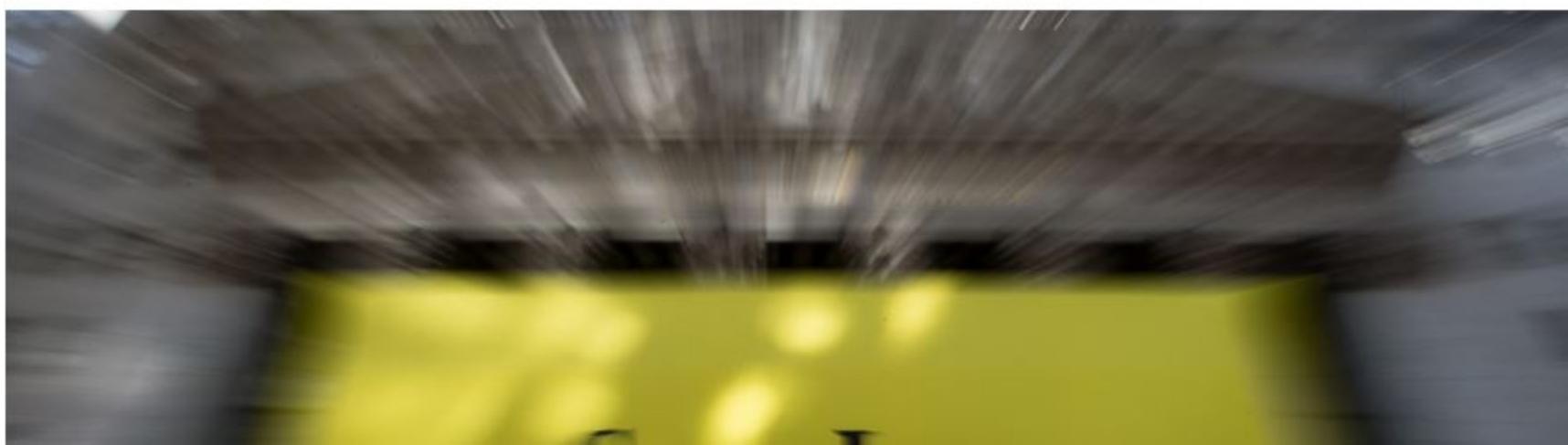
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Prepared by GCG

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Rosenstein Pressed White House to Correct the Record on Comey Firing

Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein pressed White House counsel Don McGahn to correct what he felt was an inaccurate depiction of the events surrounding FBI Director James Comey's firing. 278

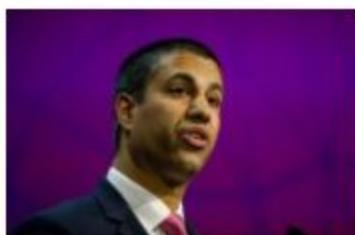
McCabe: Agents Supported Comey

Acting FBI Director Andrew McCabe rejected White House criticism that former chief James Comey had lost the confidence of FBI agents. 464 14 minutes ago

- Senate Subpoenas Documents From Flynn



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Bots, Denial of Service Are Latest Weapons in Net Neutrality Battle



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Macy's troubles showed no sign of abating as the department store reported another quarter of falling sales, ahead of a flurry of results from other retailers battling similar problems with store traffic and online competition.



- Heard on the Street: Falling Sales Mean Tougher Fixes
- Retail Stocks Drag on the Market

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**HEARD ON THE STREET**

AIG Gets a CEO Who Can Stand Up to Icahn

AIG is poised to choose a strong hand to restore confidence in the insurance giant. AIG plans to name industry veteran Brian Duperreault as chief executive, The Wall Street Journal has reported.



U.S. Weighs Expanding Laptop Ban to Europe Routes

Markets

U.S. EUROPE ASIA FX RATES FUTURES

	1D	5D	3M	6M	1Y
DJIA	20919.42	-23.69	-0.11%		
S&P 500	2394.44	-5.19	-0.22%		
Nasdaq	6115.96	-13.10	-0.22%		
Russell 2000	1309.90	-9.61	-0.69%		
DJ Total Mkt	24797.24	-69.20	-0.20%		

May 11 17, 4:14 PM EDT

MARKETS →

Opinion**Comey Fails the Collins Test**

By James Freeman | Best of the Web

Giving Nominees the Blue Slip

Review & Outlook

No Relief Like Passing Checkpoint Charlie

By Peter Friedman | Commentary

Prepared by GCG

IF YOU HAVE AN INTEREST IN LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC. RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIZATION TRUSTS created during the period 2002 through 2008, a proposed settlement may affect your rights.

♦ Click here for more information



ART REVIEW
Please Smell the Art:
Anicka Yi Will See That
You Do



ART REVIEW
The Psychosexual World
of Carol Rama Still Shocks



Pg 22 of 79
What to See in New York
Art Galleries This Week

PAID POST: HENNESSY
Laser Installations Create
Vivid Experiences With Tricks
of Light



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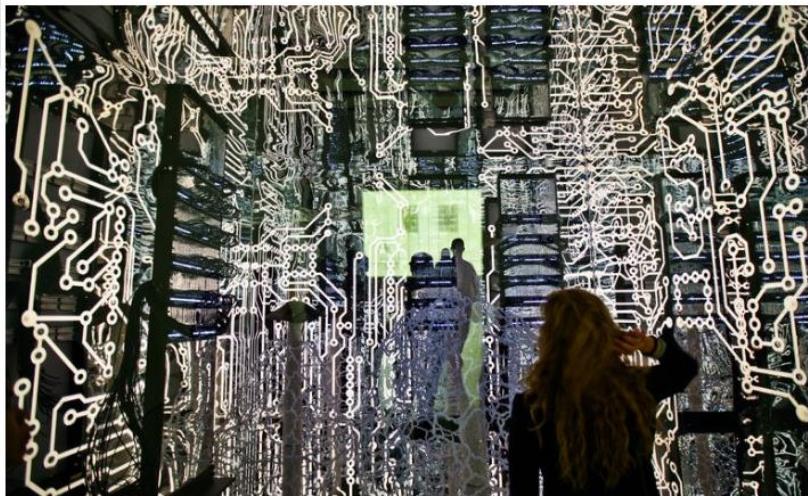
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ART & DESIGN | ART REVIEW

Please Smell the Art: Anicka Yi Will See That You Do

By KAREN ROSENBERG MAY 11, 2017



"Lifestyle Wars" (2017), in the Anicka Yi exhibition at the Guggenheim Museum. This piece houses an ant farm within an installation of aluminum racks, computer hardware and LED lights.

Byron Smith for The New York Times

When Anicka Yi won the Guggenheim's Hugo Boss Prize, an award of \$100,000 paired with a solo exhibition at the museum that confers it, art lovers familiar with her heady synthesis of sculpture, biography and biotech wondered what sights — and smells — might await them.

Ms. Yi, 45, collaborates with biologists, forensic scientists and perfumers to make art that tests the boundaries of perception and personal hygiene. She has injected snails with the human bonding hormone oxytocin, attempted to bottle the rarefied scent of a blue-chip megagallery and cultivated a feminist "collective bacteria" based on samples from women in the art world. Although her work can be visually seductive, she often asks us to



Trump Warns Comey and Says He May Cancel Press Briefings



In a Private Dinner, Trump Demanded Loyalty. Comey Demurred.



3. Pg 23 of 79
France's First Lady, a Confidante and Coach, May Break the Mold

PAID POST: TITO'S VODKA
Vodka for Dog People? An Unlikely Partnership Is Saving Pets



4.



BEST OF LATE NIGHT
Stephen Colbert Declares Victory After Trump Insults Him

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FASHION & STYLE

Dior in the Desert



Vanessa Friedman

ON THE RUNWAY MAY 12, 2017



Dior's 2018 cruise collection, which was shown on Thursday in the Santa Monica Mountains near Los Angeles. Chris Delmas/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images



On the Runway

Vanessa Friedman writes about news happening in the fashion industry, from business decisions to designer moves.

Roberto Cavalli Names a New Creative Director

MAY 10

Can Coach Create an American Fashion Empire?

MAY 9

A New Age in French — Modeling

MAY 8

The Color of Protest

MAY 5

Activism at the Met Gala

MAY 4

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When it comes to shows, fashion loves a venue metaphor: museums, art galleries, palatial chateaus — buildings and exotic destinations of historic and cultural value to which only it has entree, the better to suggest the extraordinary values brands hope will be associated with their collections.

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STOCK MARKET TODAY



Stocks Cut Losses, But These 4 Leaders Just Fine; Can Snap Recover In 2017?

May 11, 2017

Amid a broad decline for stocks, Snap is close to giving back all the gains from its initial public offering at 17 a share.



Stock Indexes Skid; Microsoft Down On Margin Guidance

May 11, 2017

Apple slowed for a second straight session after three solid up days in a row.



Stocks Open Lower; Caterpillar, Merck Lead Upside

May 11, 2017

Stocks opened lower Thursday, despite some positive economic news and a continued surge in oil prices.



Snap Is Losing Facebook Clone War; This Dow Drug Stock Nears Buy

May 10, 2017

Stock futures were steady late Wednesday, while Snapchat parent crashed and Dow drug giant Merck popped to near a buy point.



Nasdaq, S&P 500 End Higher; Boeing, Disney Trip Up

TODAY'S SPOTLIGHT

IBD Trading Summit

Attend a Summit in Indianapolis (5/13) or Austin (6/3) to learn about swing trading and growth stocks!

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BREAKING: German judge denies Airbnb's request for preliminary injunction, allowing Uber to enter Vienna market

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INNOVATION AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY | Thu, May 18, 2017 | 2:30pm EDT

Setback for Uber as European court advised to treat it as transport firm



Presented by ICIS
IF YOU HAVE AN INTEREST IN LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC. RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIZATION TRUSTS created during the period 2002 through 2008, a proposed settlement may affect your rights.
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TRENDING STORIES

- Trump blasts Comey, acting FBI chief contradicts president
- Turkey warns U.S. of blowback from decision to arm Kurdish fighters in Syria
- Trump signs cyber security executive order
- Sears CEO Lampert blames company's woes on 'irresponsible' media
- Comey infuriated Trump with refusal to preview Senate testimony: aides

By Julia Fioretti and Michele Simon | BLOOMBERG LUXE MAGAZINE

Uber faces the biggest challenge yet to its European roll-out after the region's top court was advised to rule that the U.S. ride-hailing firm is actually a transport service not an app.

Although the opinion of the Court of Justice of the European Union's (ECJ) Advocate General Maciej Szymanek is non-binding, its judges usually follow such advice and are likely to reach a final ruling in the landmark case in the coming months.

If the ECJ does rule that Uber is a transport service, this is likely to have an impact on the Silicon Valley firm's operations in Estonia, Poland, Czech Republic, and Finland where it still runs UberPOP, using amateur drivers to pick up riders.

The ECJ's final ruling cannot be appealed by Uber, the world's most valuable venture-backed company, which is also struggling with a wave of executive departures and criticism of its work culture.



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BREAKING: Regulators, Commercial Lenders, House Investigators Convene As House panel says they will seek to recall FBI investigation as not independent - [read more](#)

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REUTERS

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Reported by AP

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THE WIRE

Global stocks fall, gold and yen rise amid political uncertainty

Marron team down heavily on novices to fight vital parliamentary election

EU demands urgent talks with Washington over airline laptop ban

Former U.S. Representative

Acting FBI head disputes Trump's turmoil claims

President Donald Trump blamed ousted FBI chief James Comey as a "frustration" and "headache." Moreover, the agency's acting leader contradicted the president's account that the agency had been in turmoil before he fired Comey.

Commentary: The consequences for Trump

Trump anger at Comey simmered for months

MARKETS

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FTSE 100 ▲ 7,386.69 +0.02%

Nikkei 225 ▲ 19,361.35 +0.31%

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Did You Know?

If traditional lenders deny your business for a loan but your credit score is good, you'll probably have better luck with a microlender

May 11, 2017

GARDEN CITY CAMPAIGN LAUNCH SCREENSHOTS

On The Economist.com

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The wisdom of the herd

A new sort of hedge fund relies on crowd-sourcing

Amateur coders write algorithms to compete for funds



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Print edition | Finance and economics > May 11th 2017 [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [LinkedIn](#) [Email](#) [Print](#) [Comment](#)

“QUANT” hedge funds have long been seen as the nerdy vanguard of finance. Firms such as Renaissance Technologies, Two Sigma and Man AHL, each of which manages tens of billions of dollars, hire talented

The Economist Group

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A signal event

Sinclair Broadcast buys Tribune Media

America's media regulator aids the consolidation of TV stations

Print edition | Business >
May 13th 2017 | NEW YORK

AT A time when ever fewer people are watching television, it may seem improbable that the owners of local TV stations in America want to expand their empires. It turns out that they can hardly wait. On May 8th, just 18 days after a change in federal rules made the deal possible, Sinclair Broadcast Group announced that it would buy Tribune Media in a transaction worth \$6.6bn, beating out interest from others including 21st Century Fox, which is owned by Rupert Murdoch. Sinclair will become America's dominant owner of local TV stations.

The deal signals a broader interest in expanding what has been a surprisingly decent business in recent years. In America local TV stations tend to affiliate themselves with a national broadcast network, transmitting its content, including live sports. In exchange the stations make substantial payments. Despite falling viewership of network TV, the

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Artificial intelligence

Why AI researchers like video games

Games help them understand reality



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Print edition | Science and technology >
May 11th 2017

LAST year Artur Filipowicz, a computer scientist at Princeton University, had a stop-sign problem. Dr Filipowicz is teaching cars how to see and interpret the world, with a view to them being able to drive themselves around unaided. One quality they will need is an ability to recognise stop signs. To that end, he was trying to train an appropriate algorithm. Such

EXHIBIT E

Dated: March 20, 2017

NOTICE REGARDING RECEIPT OF A SETTLEMENT OFFER CONCERNING CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST THE LBHI DEBTORS BELONGING TO THE RMBS TRUSTEES (DEFINED BELOW) AND/OR THE RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIZATION TRUSTS LISTED IN EXHIBIT A HERETO AND FURTHER IDENTIFIED BY CUSIP NUMBERS ON THE WEBSITE LOCATED AT <http://www.LBHIrmbssettlement.com> (THE “RMBS TRUSTEES’ WEBSITE”) AT THE TAB ENTITLED “LIST OF COVERED RMBS TRUSTS” (COLLECTIVELY, THE “COVERED RMBS TRUSTS” AND EACH A “COVERED RMBS TRUST”).¹

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT MATERIALLY AFFECTS THE INTERESTS OF HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, NOTES OR OTHER SECURITIES ISSUED BY THE COVERED RMBS TRUSTS (THE “CERTIFICATEHOLDERS”). CERTIFICATEHOLDERS AND OTHER NOTICE RECIPIENTS SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THIS NOTICE AND THE MATERIALS REFERENCED HEREIN IN CONSULTATION WITH THEIR LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY:

**Deutsche Bank National Trust Company
Law Debenture Trust Company of New York
U.S. Bank National Association
Wilmington Trust Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association**

EACH, IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE, SEPARATE TRUSTEE, SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE, OR OTHER SIMILAR CAPACITIES OF THE COVERED RMBS TRUSTS (COLLECTIVELY, THE “RMBS TRUSTEES” AND EACH AN “RMBS TRUSTEE”), TO THE CERTIFICATEHOLDERS.

THIS NOTICE CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CERTIFICATEHOLDERS AND OTHER PERSONS POTENTIALLY INTERESTED IN THE COVERED RMBS TRUSTS. ALL DEPOSITORYES, CUSTODIANS AND OTHER INTERMEDIARIES RECEIVING THIS NOTICE, AS APPLICABLE, ARE REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE THE RE-TRANSMITTAL TO CERTIFICATEHOLDERS IN A TIMELY MANNER.

This notice (the “Notice”) is given to you by the RMBS Trustees under certain applicable Trust Agreements or other similar agreements governing the Covered RMBS Trusts (the “Governing Agreements”).

¹ Any CUSIP numbers appearing in this Notice, the exhibit hereto or on the website maintained by the RMBS Trustees have been included solely for the convenience of the Certificateholders. The RMBS Trustees assume no responsibility for the selection or use of such numbers and make no representations as to the correctness of the CUSIP numbers appearing herein or therein.

BACKGROUND

On September 15, 2008, Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. (“LBHI”) filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”) (*In re Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.*, Case No. 08-13555 (SCC)) and on subsequent dates thereafter, affiliates of LBHI (including Structured Assets Securities Corp., together with LBHI and all affiliated debtors, the “LBHI Debtors”) also filed voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (collectively, the “Chapter 11 Cases”).

The RMBS Trustees (or predecessor trustees, where applicable) filed proofs of claim in the Chapter 11 Cases on behalf of certain RMBS Trusts (the “RMBS Trusts”) asserting claims arising out of, among other things, alleged breaches of representations and warranties concerning mortgage loans in the RMBS Trusts under the Governing Agreements (collectively, the “Claims”).

On December 29, 2014, the Bankruptcy Court entered an *Order Establishing a Protocol to Resolve Claims Filed by Trustees on behalf of Certain Issuers of Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities* (available on the docket for the Chapter 11 Cases at ECF No. 47569) setting forth a protocol (the “Protocol”) for the review of mortgage loan files, the assertion of the Claims by the RMBS Trustees on behalf of the RMBS Trusts, the response by the LBHI Debtors to the Claims, and a mechanism for resolving disputes regarding the Claims. The RMBS Trustees have since been pursuing Claims in accordance with the terms of the Protocol, and continue to do so, with expenses paid from assets of the RMBS Trusts.

THIS NOTICE CONCERNS A SETTLEMENT OFFER CONCERNING CLAIMS AGAINST THE LBHI DEBTORS. IN ORDER TO BIND ANY COVERED RMBS TRUST OR RELATED CERTIFICATEHOLDERS, THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT MUST BE ACCEPTED ON A FINAL BASIS, IF AT ALL, ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1, 2017 AS DESCRIBED HEREIN. IF FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE RMBS TRUSTEES AND APPROVED BY BOTH THE BANKRUPTCY COURT AND THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (THE “DISTRICT COURT”) AS CONTEMPLATED BY THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT (SUBJECT TO OTHER CONDITIONS PRECEDENT), THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WOULD BIND THE ACCEPTING COVERED RMBS TRUSTS AND RELATED CERTIFICATEHOLDERS.

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT STATES THAT ANY FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE SETTLEMENT IS CONDITIONED UPON (I) ENTRY BY THE DISTRICT COURT OF AN ORDER APPROVING THE SETTLEMENT AND FINDING, AMONG OTHER THINGS AS SET FORTH IN EXHIBIT F TO THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, THAT EACH RMBS TRUSTEE ACTED WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF ITS DISCRETION, REASONABLY, AND IN GOOD FAITH WITH RESPECT TO ITS EVALUATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT (THE “TRUSTEE FINDINGS”); (II) THE TRUSTEE FINDINGS BECOMING A FINAL ORDER; AND (III) THE RECEIPT BY THE ACCEPTING TRUSTEES OF EITHER AN ACCEPTABLE REMIC OPINION OR AN IRS PRIVATE LETTER RULING.

THE SETTLEMENT OFFER AND RELATED COURT APPROVAL PROCEDURES MATERIALLY AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF THE CERTIFICATEHOLDERS, AND THE RMBS TRUSTEES REQUEST THAT ALL CERTIFICATEHOLDERS AND OTHER NOTICE RECIPIENTS READ THIS NOTICE, THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, AND RELATED MATERIALS CAREFULLY IN CONSULTATION WITH THEIR LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS.

THE SETTLEMENT OFFER AND THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

A group of fourteen (14) institutional investors (the “Institutional Investors”) have submitted to the RMBS Trustees a settlement offer (the “Settlement Offer”) from the LBHI Debtors in the form of an RMBS Trust Settlement Agreement (the “Proposed Settlement Agreement”), dated as of November 30, 2016, and modified as of March 17, 2017 (the “Modification Date”), concerning certain Claims of the Covered RMBS Trusts. The Institutional Investors request that the RMBS Trustees evaluate and accept the Proposed Settlement Agreement. On or about November 30, 2016, the RMBS Trustees were provided with the Proposed Settlement Agreement, which has since been modified, only after, and upon the condition that, they agreed to keep confidential and not disclose the existence or terms of the Proposed Settlement Agreement until after the Modification Date. The RMBS Trustees are issuing this Notice to all Certificateholders and other interested parties before deciding whether to accept or reject the Settlement Offer.

A copy of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, together with a copy of the Institutional Investors’ letter to the RMBS Trustees concerning the Proposed Settlement Agreement, is available at the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Certain Relevant Documents” (available at http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/Settlement_Agreement.pdf). A copy of the Institutional Investors’ letter to the RMBS Trustees concerning the Proposed Settlement Agreement is available at the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Certain Relevant Documents” (available at http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/Institutional_Investors_Letter.pdf). Capitalized terms used but not defined herein will have the meanings assigned to them in the Proposed Settlement Agreement. This Notice attempts to summarize certain terms of the Proposed Settlement Agreement; please refer to the Proposed Settlement Agreement itself for the actual terms of the Settlement Offer.

Under the terms of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, the LBHI Debtors would allow a Class 7 General Unsecured claim in the Chapter 11 Cases against LBHI (the “Allowed Claim”) in an amount to be determined by the Bankruptcy Court after an Estimation Proceeding in accordance with the procedures set forth in Exhibit G to the Proposed Settlement Agreement. In the Estimation Proceeding, under Section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, the LBHI Debtors will seek Estimation of the Covered Loan Claims arising under or related to the Accepting Trusts, for purposes of setting the amount of the Allowed Claim, at a total amount of \$2,416,000,000, without prejudice to the rights of the LBHI Debtors to argue in furtherance of such estimation that an amount lesser than \$2,416,000,000 is correct, reasonable, or legally and factually supportable, as described further in the Proposed Settlement Agreement. The Accepting Trustees will be entitled to seek Estimation of the Covered Loan Claims in the Estimation Proceeding at an amount greater than \$2,416,000,000. To the extent that the Bankruptcy Court decides that the Allowed Claim should be set at an amount (i) less than \$2,000,000,000, such decision may be appealed by the RMBS Trustees; (ii) between \$2,000,000,000 and

\$2,416,000,000, the Allowed Claim will be set at \$2,416,000,000; and (iii) greater than \$2,416,000,000, the Allowed Claim will be set at such greater amount.² The Bankruptcy Court's decision may be appealed by the Accepting Trustees only if the Estimation is for an amount less than \$2,000,000,000. Under no circumstances may the LBHI Debtors appeal the Bankruptcy Court's decision that sets the amount of the Allowed Claim.

The Allowed Claim will include any interest thereon to the extent provided by Section 8.4 of the Plan and will be paid net of the Legal Fees (as determined in accordance with the attorneys' fee provision set forth in Section 6.05 of the Proposed Settlement Agreement). The Net Allowed Claim will be allocated, and the Allocable Share of the Net Allocated Claim calculated, in accordance with a formula provided in Section 3.04 of the Proposed Settlement Agreement. Following the acceptance of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, the Parties, including the RMBS Trustees, will have no ability to adjust, amend, or revise the allocation formula as to any Covered RMBS Trust for which an RMBS Trustee accepts the Proposed Settlement Agreement.

In exchange for the Allowed Claim, the LBHI Debtors would receive releases and waivers with respect to Covered Loan Claims (as defined in the Proposed Settlement Agreement). Please refer to the Proposed Settlement Agreement for further details concerning the Net Allowed Claim, the allocation of same, the proposed releases, and the other terms of the Settlement Offer.

For the Proposed Settlement Agreement to bind the Covered RMBS Trusts or related Certificateholders, the RMBS Trustees must accept the Settlement Offer pursuant to a process that is set forth in the Proposed Settlement Agreement. The RMBS Trustees are permitted to accept or reject the Settlement Offer separately as to each Covered RMBS Trust. Under certain conditions, if a sufficient number of Covered RMBS Trusts reject the Settlement Offer, the LBHI Debtors may terminate the Proposed Settlement Agreement. In order to bind any Covered RMBS Trust or related Certificateholders, the RMBS Trustees must accept or reject the Proposed Settlement Agreement on a final basis, on or before June 1, 2017. Please refer to the Proposed Settlement Agreement for further details concerning the other dates relevant to the Settlement Offer.

ANY CERTIFICATEHOLDERS WHO WISH TO HAVE THEIR VIEWS CONCERNING WHETHER THE RMBS TRUSTEES SHOULD ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT FOR THEIR RELATED COVERED RMBS TRUST(S) TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE RMBS TRUSTEES AND/OR THEIR EXPERTS ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT THE RMBS TRUSTEES IMMEDIATELY AND CERTAINLY NO LATER THAN MAY 5, 2017. **GIVEN THE IMPENDING DEADLINES, THE RMBS TRUSTEES LIKELY WILL NOT BE IN A POSITION TO MEANINGFULLY CONSIDER, IF AT ALL, VIEWS OF CERTIFICATEHOLDERS OR OTHER INFORMATION THAT THEY RECEIVE AFTER MAY 5, 2017. PLEASE**

² The \$2 billion and \$2.416 billion figures described in subparts (i), (ii) and (iii) of this paragraph would be reduced proportionately if one or more Covered Trusts is excluded from the Proposed Settlement Agreement. See Proposed Settlement Agreement, § 3.02.

COMMUNICATE WITH THE APPLICABLE RMBS TRUSTEE(S) USING THE CONTACT INFORMATION OF SUCH RMBS TRUSTEE AVAILABLE AT THE RMBS TRUSTEES' WEBSITE AT THE TAB ENTITLED "RMBS TRUSTEES' CONTACT INFORMATION" (AVAILABLE AT http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/trustee_contact.php).

The RMBS Trustees' fees and expenses relating to their evaluation of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, including expert fees and expenses, are being paid from assets of the Covered RMBS Trusts pursuant to the RMBS Trustees' rights to payment of fees and expenses under Governing Agreements and related court orders.

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT REMAINS UNDER THE REVIEW OF THE RMBS TRUSTEES AND THEIR EXPERT. The RMBS Trustees have retained the Honorable Judith Fitzgerald (Ret.) as an expert to assist them with an independent evaluation of the Settlement Offer as set forth in the Proposed Settlement Agreement. Each RMBS Trustee also has engaged legal counsel to advise it with respect to relevant legal matters affecting the particular Covered RMBS Trusts that it administers. The RMBS Trustees are reviewing the Proposed Settlement Agreement with the assistance of Judge Fitzgerald and each RMBS Trustee's legal counsel. It is anticipated that Judge Fitzgerald will provide a report to the RMBS Trustees concerning her evaluation of the Settlement Offer.

As of the date of this Notice, none of the RMBS Trustees has made any final determination, on behalf of the Covered RMBS Trusts for which it serves as trustee, as to the reasonableness of, or the advisability of accepting, the Proposed Settlement Agreement. Although the RMBS Trustees are working together in their evaluation of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, each RMBS Trustee will assess the Proposed Settlement Agreement and make its own decision as to whether to accept or reject the Proposed Settlement Agreement on behalf of each Covered RMBS Trust for which it serves as trustee.

Certificateholders are encouraged to check the RMBS Trustees' Website regularly for updates that may impact particular Covered RMBS Trusts or groups of Covered RMBS Trusts.

OTHER MATTERS

This Notice summarizes certain terms of the Proposed Settlement Agreement (including the Trustee Findings) and is not a complete summary or statement of the material terms thereof, of relevant law or of relevant legal procedures. Certificateholders and other potentially interested persons are urged to review carefully the Proposed Settlement Agreement and to consider its implications, including without limitation the releases of the Covered Loan Claims and other actual or potential claims related to Covered Loans. The RMBS Trustees may send further notices with respect to the matters addressed herein and developments relating to the Settlement Offer, all of which will be made available at the RMBS Trustees' Website at the tab entitled "Notices" (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/notice.php>). You may also obtain any documents filed with the Court on the docket for the Chapter 11 Cases by logging on to PACER at <https://www.pacer.gov> (password required) or by visiting LBHI's claims agent website at <http://www.lehman-docket.com> (no password required).

For inquiries, or to furnish any direction pursuant to the Governing Agreements with respect to the matters discussed herein, Certificateholders are directed to contact the applicable

RMBS Trustee using the contact information of such RMBS Trustee available at the RMBS Trustees' Website at the tab entitled "RMBS Trustees' Contact Information" (available at http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/trustee_contact.php). Certificateholders will be required to verify their holdings before receiving information from the applicable RMBS Trustee. Please be advised that with respect to any particular inquiry from individual Certificateholders, an RMBS Trustee may conclude that a specific response to such inquiry is not consistent with requirements under applicable law and regulation of equal and full dissemination of information to all Certificateholders.

Certificateholders and other persons interested in the Covered RMBS Trusts should not rely on the RMBS Trustees, their counsel, experts or other advisors retained by the RMBS Trustees, as their sole source of information. Certificateholders and other potentially interested persons are urged to consult with their own legal and financial advisors.

Please note that this Notice is not intended and should not be construed as investment, accounting, financial, legal, tax or other advice by or on behalf of the RMBS Trustees, or their directors, officers, affiliates, agents, attorneys or employees. Each person or entity receiving this Notice should seek the advice of its own advisors in respect of all matters set forth herein.

Please be further advised that each of the RMBS Trustees reserves all of the rights, powers, claims and remedies available to it under the Governing Agreements and applicable law. No delay or forbearance by an RMBS Trustee to exercise any right or remedy accruing upon the occurrence of a default, or otherwise under the terms of the Governing Agreements, other documentation relating thereto or under applicable law, shall impair any such right or remedy or constitute a waiver thereof or an acquiescence therein.

Receipt of this Notice should not be construed as evidence or acknowledgment of any requirement applicable to, or of any right or authority on the part of any recipient under the Governing Documents to direct, the matters addressed herein, or of any obligations on the part of any RMBS Trustee with respect thereto, and each RMBS Trustee expressly reserves all rights in determining appropriate actions and requirements concerning these matters.

Each of the RMBS Trustees expressly reserves all rights in respect of each applicable Governing Agreement, including without limitation its right to recover in full its fees and costs (including, without limitation, fees and costs incurred or to be incurred by such RMBS Trustee in performing its duties, indemnities owing or to become owing to such RMBS Trustee, compensation for such RMBS Trustee's time spent and reimbursement for fees and costs of counsel and other agents it employs in performing its duties or to pursue remedies) and its right, prior to exercising any rights or powers in connection with any applicable Governing Agreement at the request or direction of any Certificateholder, to receive security or indemnity satisfactory to it against all costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred in compliance therewith, and all rights that may be available to it under applicable law or otherwise.

**Deutsche Bank National Trust Company
Law Debenture Trust Company of New York
U.S. Bank National Association
Wilmington Trust Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association**

EXHIBIT A

Covered RMBS Trusts

EXHIBIT A

TRUSTS

No. Trust Name

- 1 ARC 2002-BC10
- 2 ARC 2002-BC8
- 3 ARC 2002-BC9
- 4 ARC 2004-1
- 5 BNC 2006-1
- 6 BNC 2006-2
- 7 BNC 2007-1
- 8 BNC 2007-2
- 9 BNC 2007-3
- 10 BNC 2007-4
- 11 LABS 2004-1
- 12 LABS 2007-1
- 13 LMT 2005-1
- 14 LMT 2005-2
- 15 LMT 2005-3
- 16 LMT 2006-1
- 17 LMT 2006-2
- 18 LMT 2006-4
- 19 LMT 2006-8
- 20 LMT 2006-9
- 21 LMT 2007-1
- 22 LMT 2007-10
- 23 LMT 2007-2
- 24 LMT 2007-3
- 25 LMT 2007-4
- 26 LMT 2007-5
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- 28 LMT 2007-7
- 29 LMT 2007-8
- 30 LMT 2007-9
- 31 LMT 2008-2
- 32 LMT 2008-6
- 33 LXS 2005-1
- 34 LXS 2005-10
- 35 LXS 2005-2
- 36 LXS 2005-3
- 37 LXS 2005-4

38 LXS 2005-6
39 LXS 2005-8
40 LXS 2006-1
41 LXS 2006-10N
42 LXS 2006-11
43 LXS 2006-12N
44 LXS 2006-13
45 LXS 2006-15
46 LXS 2006-17
47 LXS 2006-19
48 LXS 2006-20
49 LXS 2006-3
50 LXS 2006-5
51 LXS 2006-7
52 LXS 2006-8
53 LXS 2006-9
54 LXS 2007-1
55 LXS 2007-10H
56 LXS 2007-11
57 LXS 2007-12N
58 LXS 2007-14H
59 LXS 2007-15N
60 LXS 2007-16N
61 LXS 2007-17H
62 LXS 2007-18N
63 LXS 2007-20N
64 LXS 2007-3
65 LXS 2007-5H
66 LXS 2007-6
67 LXS 2007-7N
68 LXS 2007-8H
69 LXS 2007-9
70 RLT 2008-AH1
71 SAIL 2003-BC1
72 SAIL 2003-BC10
73 SAIL 2003-BC11
74 SAIL 2003-BC12
75 SAIL 2003-BC13
76 SAIL 2003-BC2
77 SAIL 2003-BC3
78 SAIL 2003-BC4
79 SAIL 2003-BC5
80 SAIL 2003-BC8

81 SAIL 2003-BC9
82 SAIL 2004-1
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96 SAIL 2005-4
97 SAIL 2005-5
98 SAIL 2005-6
99 SAIL 2005-7
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101 SAIL 2005-9
102 SAIL 2005-HE3
103 SAIL 2006-1
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105 SAIL 2006-4
106 SAIL 2006-BNC3
107 SARM 2004-10
108 SARM 2004-16
109 SARM 2004-18
110 SARM 2004-20
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112 SARM 2004-9XS
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137 SARM 2007-11
138 SARM 2007-2
139 SARM 2007-3
140 SARM 2007-4
141 SARM 2007-6
142 SARM 2007-8
143 SARM 2008-2
144 SASCO 2003-12XS
145 SASCO 2003-15A
146 SASCO 2003-17A
147 SASCO 2003-18XS
148 SASCO 2003-25XS
149 SASCO 2003-26A
150 SASCO 2003-28XS
151 SASCO 2003-29
152 SASCO 2003-30
153 SASCO 2003-34A
154 SASCO 2003-35
155 SASCO 2003-36XS
156 SASCO 2003-38
157 SASCO 2003-39EX
158 SASCO 2003-3XS
159 SASCO 2003-6A
160 SASCO 2003-GEL1
161 SASCO 2003-NP1
162 SASCO 2003-S1
163 SASCO 2003-S2
164 SASCO 2004-10
165 SASCO 2004-11XS
166 SASCO 2004-13

167 SASCO 2004-15
168 SASCO 2004-16XS
169 SASCO 2004-17XS
170 SASCO 2004-18H
171 SASCO 2004-19XS
172 SASCO 2004-20
173 SASCO 2004-21XS
174 SASCO 2004-22
175 SASCO 2004-23XS
176 SASCO 2004-2AC
177 SASCO 2004-4XS
178 SASCO 2004-6XS
179 SASCO 2004-7
180 SASCO 2004-9XS
181 SASCO 2004-GEL1
182 SASCO 2004-GEL2
183 SASCO 2004-GEL3
184 SASCO 2004-NP1
185 SASCO 2004-S2
186 SASCO 2004-S3
187 SASCO 2004-S4
188 SASCO 2005-1
189 SASCO 2005-10
190 SASCO 2005-11H
191 SASCO 2005-14
192 SASCO 2005-15
193 SASCO 2005-17
194 SASCO 2005-2XS
195 SASCO 2005-3
196 SASCO 2005-4XS
197 SASCO 2005-5
198 SASCO 2005-7XS
199 SASCO 2005-9XS
200 SASCO 2005-GEL2
201 SASCO 2005-GEL3
202 SASCO 2005-GEL4
203 SASCO 2005-RF1
204 SASCO 2005-RF2
205 SASCO 2005-RF4
206 SASCO 2005-RF5
207 SASCO 2005-RF6
208 SASCO 2005-RF7
209 SASCO 2005-S1

210 SASCO 2005-S2
211 SASCO 2005-S3
212 SASCO 2005-S4
213 SASCO 2005-S5
214 SASCO 2005-S6
215 SASCO 2005-S7
216 SASCO 2005-SC1
217 SASCO 2006-BC2
218 SASCO 2006-BC3
219 SASCO 2006-BC4
220 SASCO 2006-BC6
221 SASCO 2006-GEL1
222 SASCO 2006-GEL2
223 SASCO 2006-GEL3
224 SASCO 2006-GEL4
225 SASCO 2006-RF1
226 SASCO 2006-RF2
227 SASCO 2006-RF3
228 SASCO 2006-RF4
229 SASCO 2006-S1
230 SASCO 2006-S2
231 SASCO 2006-S3
232 SASCO 2006-S4
233 SASCO 2006-Z
234 SASCO 2007-BC1
235 SASCO 2007-BC2
236 SASCO 2007-BC3
237 SASCO 2007-BC4
238 SASCO 2007-BNC1
239 SASCO 2007-GEL1
240 SASCO 2007-GEL2
241 SASCO 2007-MLN1
242 SASCO 2007-OSI
243 SASCO 2007-RF1
244 SASCO 2007-TC1

EXHIBIT F

Dated: April 21, 2017

NOTICE PROVIDING FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED RMBS TRUST SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, DATED AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 2016, AND MODIFIED AS OF MARCH 17, 2017 (THE “PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT”), FROM LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC. AND ALL AFFILIATED DEBTORS (THE “LBHI DEBTORS”).

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT MATERIALLY AFFECTS THE INTERESTS OF HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, NOTES OR OTHER SECURITIES (THE “CERTIFICATEHOLDERS”) ISSUED BY THE RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIZATION TRUSTS LISTED IN EXHIBIT A HERETO AND FURTHER IDENTIFIED BY CUSIP NUMBERS ON THE WEBSITE LOCATED AT <http://www.LBHIrmbssettlement.com> (THE “RMBS TRUSTEES’ WEBSITE”) AT THE TAB ENTITLED “LIST OF COVERED RMBS TRUSTS” (COLLECTIVELY, THE “COVERED RMBS TRUSTS” AND EACH A “COVERED RMBS TRUST”).¹ CERTIFICATEHOLDERS AND OTHER NOTICE RECIPIENTS SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THIS NOTICE AND THE MATERIALS REFERENCED HEREIN IN CONSULTATION WITH THEIR LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY:

**Deutsche Bank National Trust Company
TMI Trust Company, successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York
U.S. Bank National Association
Wilmington Trust Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association**

EACH, IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE, SEPARATE TRUSTEE, SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE, OR OTHER SIMILAR CAPACITIES OF THE COVERED RMBS TRUSTS (COLLECTIVELY, THE “RMBS TRUSTEES” AND EACH AN “RMBS TRUSTEE”), TO THE CERTIFICATEHOLDERS.

THIS NOTICE CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CERTIFICATEHOLDERS AND OTHER PERSONS POTENTIALLY INTERESTED IN THE COVERED RMBS TRUSTS. ALL DEPOSITORYES, CUSTODIANS AND OTHER INTERMEDIARIES RECEIVING THIS NOTICE, AS APPLICABLE, ARE REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE THE RE-TRANSMITTAL TO CERTIFICATEHOLDERS IN A TIMELY MANNER.

This notice (the “Notice”) is given to you by the RMBS Trustees under certain applicable Trust Agreements or other similar agreements governing the Covered RMBS Trusts

¹ Any CUSIP numbers appearing in this Notice, Exhibit A hereto or on the RMBS Trustees’ Website have been included solely for the convenience of the Certificateholders. The RMBS Trustees assume no responsibility for the selection or use of such numbers and make no representations as to the correctness of the CUSIP numbers appearing herein or therein.

(the “Governing Agreements”). Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Proposed Settlement Agreement.

THE RMBS TRUSTEES’ MARCH 20, 2017 NOTICE TO HOLDERS AND THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

In a prior notice to Certificateholders dated March 20, 2017 (the “March 20, 2017 Notice to Holders”), the RMBS Trustees informed Certificateholders that, on March 17, 2017, a group of fourteen (14) institutional investors represented by Gibbs and Bruns LLP (the “Institutional Investors”) submitted to the RMBS Trustees a settlement offer from the LBHI Debtors (the “Settlement Offer”) concerning the Covered Loan Claims and in the form of the Proposed Settlement Agreement. The RMBS Trustees’ March 20, 2017 Notice to Holders referenced certain terms of the Proposed Settlement Agreement; please refer to the Proposed Settlement Agreement itself for the full and complete terms. A copy of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, together with a copy of the Institutional Investors’ letter to the RMBS Trustees concerning the Proposed Settlement Agreement, is available at the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Certain Relevant Documents” (available at http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/Settlement_Agreement.pdf). A copy of the March 20, 2017 Notice to Holders also is posted on the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Notices” (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/notice.pdf>).

Since the publication of the March 20, 2017 Notice to Holders, the RMBS Trustees have received questions relating to the Proposed Settlement Agreement. The RMBS Trustees are sending this notice to provide additional information, including information that is intended to respond to those questions.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

On October 26, 2015, the Institutional Investors² and the LBHI Debtors informed the RMBS Trustees that they had reached an agreement (the “October 2015 Settlement Agreement”) that they wanted to deliver to the RMBS Trustees for their consideration that, if accepted by the RMBS Trustees, would settle the claims asserted in the RMBS Trustees’ proofs of claim against the LBHI Debtors. The Institutional Investors and the LBHI Debtors agreed to share the October 2015 Settlement Agreement with the RMBS Trustees only if the RMBS Trustees agreed to keep the agreement confidential. The RMBS Trustees agreed to keep it confidential and received a copy of the October 2015 Settlement Agreement.

Some of the material terms of the October 2015 Settlement Agreement, which the Institutional Investors and the LBHI Debtors had executed, included:

- the LBHI Debtors agreed to allow an unsecured Class 7 claim to settle the claims in the RMBS Trustees’ proofs of claim for \$2.44 billion in exchange for releases;

² The Institutional Investors at that time comprised a group of fifteen (15) institutional investors who were represented then, as now, by Gibbs and Bruns LLP.

- the RMBS Trustees were not permitted to disclose the offer unless and until they accepted it;
- the \$2.44 billion would be allocated based on each trust's estimated lifetime losses, except that estimated lifetime losses associated with Transferor Loans would be reduced by 99%; and
- the LBHI Debtors had the right to terminate the October 2015 Settlement Agreement if the RMBS Trustees opted out of the settlement as to a certain threshold of trusts.³

The RMBS Trustees worked with experienced counsel to consider the settlement offer and retained experts to advise the RMBS Trustees and their other experts: (i) the Honorable Anthony J. Carpinello (Ret.), a former Associate Justice of the New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, to advise the RMBS Trustees and other experts as to issues relating to New York law; (ii) the Honorable Arthur Gonzalez (Ret.), the former Chief Judge for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, to advise the RMBS Trustees and other experts as to issues relating to bankruptcy law and process and the Federal Rules of Evidence; and (iii) Ronald Greenspan of FTI Consulting to serve as the “top-level” expert to advise the RMBS Trustees whether they should accept the settlement as to each applicable trust.

Between November 2015 and early February 2016, the RMBS Trustees worked with those experts to evaluate the October 2015 Settlement Agreement. In February 2016, the RMBS Trustees conveyed to the LBHI Debtors, based on preliminary work performed by experts, the number of trusts for which the RMBS Trustees might be advised to accept the settlement. Subsequently, the LBHI Debtors formally withdrew the October 2015 Settlement Agreement.

Beginning in the spring of 2016, the LBHI Debtors and the Institutional Investors participated in mediation. At the request of the mediator, the RMBS Trustees provided certain information to the mediator, on a confidential basis, to enable him to facilitate a revised settlement offer.

On November 30, 2016, the LBHI Debtors sent to the RMBS Trustees on a confidential basis a settlement agreement that the Institutional Investors and the LBHI Debtors had executed (the “November 2016 Settlement Agreement”) for consideration by the RMBS Trustees. The November 2016 Settlement Agreement, if accepted by the RMBS Trustees, would settle the claims asserted in the RMBS Trustees’ proofs of claim against the LBHI Debtors. The November 2016 Settlement Agreement included the following terms:

- the LBHI Debtors would file a motion with the Bankruptcy Court to estimate the RMBS Trustees’ claims at \$2.44 billion, if the RMBS Trustees would agree that their claims could be estimated by the Bankruptcy Court;

³ Pursuant to the terms of the October 2015 Settlement Agreement, the RMBS Trustees had the right to learn the opt-out threshold. Because the RMBS Trustees undertook to make the determinations whether to accept or reject the October 2015 Settlement Agreement on a trust-by-trust basis, they did not exercise their right to learn the opt-out threshold, as that threshold was not relevant to their trust-by-trust determinations.

- although the LBHI Debtors would argue that the estimation should be \$2.44 billion, the RMBS Trustees would be permitted to argue that the Estimation should be whatever amount they believed was warranted;
- the LBHI Debtors and the RMBS Trustees would agree that the Bankruptcy Court's Estimation of the RMBS Trustees' claims would become the value of the Allowed Claim, and neither party could appeal the decision; and
- an expert selected by the RMBS Trustees would determine the allocation of the Allowed Claim among the accepting trusts.

The RMBS Trustees were not authorized to disclose the November 2016 Settlement Agreement to third parties without the LBHI Debtors' prior written consent.

As contemplated in the November 2016 Settlement Agreement, the RMBS Trustees requested that Duff & Phelps LLP ("Duff & Phelps"), the financial advisory firm retained by the RMBS Trustees in the Bankruptcy Proceeding to assist the RMBS Trustees with the Protocol, prepare a reasonable allocation methodology and schedule. Based on its industry experience, familiarity with the loans at issue and the claims submitted in connection with the Protocol, Duff & Phelps provided the RMBS Trustees with an allocation methodology and schedule, which the RMBS Trustees sent to the Institutional Investors and the LBHI Debtors. Neither the Institutional Investors nor the LBHI Debtors provided any substantive comments or changes to the Duff & Phelps allocation methodology and schedule.

On March 17, 2017, the Institutional Investors submitted to the RMBS Trustees the Proposed Settlement Agreement, which reflected the Duff & Phelps allocation methodology and schedule in Section 3.04 and Exhibit H with no substantive changes. Following a February 22, 2017 decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York affirming a decision of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York expunging the RMBS Trustees' claims relating to Transferor Loans, the Proposed Settlement Agreement deleted from the November 2016 Settlement Agreement the resolution of the RMBS Trustees' claims involving Transferor Loans (and contemplated releases relating thereto) and, accordingly, reduced the amount that the LBHI Debtors would seek to estimate the Allowed Claim by \$24 million, from \$2.44 billion to \$2.416 billion. On March 24, 2017, the RMBS Trustees filed a notice of appeal of the District Court's decision to the Second Circuit.

The Institutional Investors and the LBHI Debtors, not the RMBS Trustees, negotiated the initial \$2.44 billion amount and subsequently the \$2.416 billion amount. At the Estimation Proceeding, the RMBS Trustees intend to argue that the Allowed Claim for Covered Loan Claims should be set in an amount greater than \$2.416 billion.

In addition, the Proposed Settlement Agreement contained the following modifications to the November 2016 Settlement Agreement that the RMBS Trustees had requested:

- the RMBS Trustees were permitted to disclose the Proposed Settlement Agreement to Certificateholders promptly after receipt and were given additional time to solicit Certificateholder feedback for their experts and themselves to consider before the Acceptance Date;

- although the LBHI Debtors are waiving their appellate rights under all circumstances, the RMBS Trustees may appeal if the Bankruptcy Court estimates the Covered Loan Claims at less than \$2 billion;
- if the Bankruptcy Court estimates the Covered Loan Claims between \$2 billion and \$2.416 billion, the Allowed Claim would be set at \$2.416 billion;
- the RMBS Trustees bargained for detailed procedures for the Estimation Proceeding that are memorialized in Exhibit G to the Proposed Settlement Agreement and are required to be approved by the Bankruptcy Court, including (i) that the Hearing (as defined in Exhibit G) shall be scheduled for at least 14 hearing days, or a total of 98 hours, on the record and (ii) the LBHI Debtors will be allotted 7 days (or a total of 49 hours) to present their case, including rebuttals, and 7 days (or a total of 49 hours) will be allotted to the RMBS Trustees; and
- the RMBS Trustees are not required to accept or reject the Proposed Settlement Agreement as to all Covered RMBS Trusts; rather, any RMBS Trustee (i) may accept the Proposed Settlement Agreement as to certain Covered RMBS Trusts and (ii) has the right, but not the obligation, to terminate the Proposed Settlement Agreement as to one or more of its Accepting Trusts in the event the applicable Accepting Trustee has been directed, before the 9019 Objection Deadline, to terminate the Proposed Settlement Agreement as to such Accepting Trust or Accepting Trusts in a manner acceptable to the Accepting Trustee, but only for the Accepting Trust or Accepting Trusts for which such a direction has been provided.

As stated in the RMBS Trustees' March 20, 2017 Notice to Holders, if the RMBS Trustees' rejection of the Settlement Offer as to Covered RMBS Trusts exceeds a threshold agreed upon by the Institutional Investors and the LBHI Debtors (but not disclosed in the Proposed Settlement Agreement), then the LBHI Debtors may terminate the Proposed Settlement Agreement. The RMBS Trustees do not know what threshold of opt-outs by Covered RMBS Trusts would give the LBHI Debtors the right to terminate the Proposed Settlement Agreement. As with the October 2015 Settlement Agreement, because the RMBS Trustees have undertaken to make the determinations whether to accept the Proposed Settlement Agreement on a trust-by-trust basis, they have not exercised their right to learn the opt-out threshold because it is not relevant to their trust-by-trust determinations.

Also as stated in the March 20, 2017 Notice to Holders, counsel for the RMBS Trustees retained the Honorable Judith Fitzgerald (Ret.), the former Chief Judge of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to advise the RMBS Trustees on the reasonableness of the Proposed Settlement Agreement for each Covered RMBS Trust as a means for resolving the claims asserted by the RMBS Trustees against the LBHI Debtors.

ANY CERTIFICATEHOLDERS WHO WISH TO HAVE THEIR VIEWS CONCERNING WHETHER THE RMBS TRUSTEES SHOULD ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT FOR THEIR RELATED COVERED RMBS TRUST(S) TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE RMBS TRUSTEES AND/OR THEIR EXPERTS ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT THE RMBS TRUSTEES IMMEDIATELY AND CERTAINLY NO LATER THAN MAY 5, 2017. GIVEN THE IMPENDING DEADLINES,

THE RMBS TRUSTEES LIKELY WILL NOT BE IN A POSITION TO MEANINGFULLY CONSIDER, IF AT ALL, VIEWS OF CERTIFICATEHOLDERS OR OTHER INFORMATION THAT THEY RECEIVE AFTER MAY 5, 2017. PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH THE APPLICABLE RMBS TRUSTEE(S) USING THE CONTACT INFORMATION OF SUCH RMBS TRUSTEE AVAILABLE AT THE RMBS TRUSTEES' WEBSITE AT THE TAB ENTITLED "RMBS TRUSTEES' CONTACT INFORMATION" (AVAILABLE AT http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/trustee_contact.php).

As of the date of this Notice, none of the RMBS Trustees has made any final determination, on behalf of the Covered RMBS Trusts for which it serves as trustee, as to the reasonableness of, or the advisability of accepting, the Proposed Settlement Agreement. Although the RMBS Trustees are working together in their evaluation of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, each RMBS Trustee will assess the Proposed Settlement Agreement and make its own decision as to whether to accept or reject the Proposed Settlement Agreement on behalf of each Covered RMBS Trust for which it serves as trustee.

Certificateholders are encouraged to check the RMBS Trustees' Website regularly for updates that may impact particular Covered RMBS Trusts or groups of Covered RMBS Trusts.

OTHER MATTERS

This Notice references certain terms of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, the October 2015 Settlement Agreement and the November 2016 Settlement Agreement, respectively, and is not a complete summary or statement of the material terms thereof, of relevant law, or of relevant legal procedures. Certificateholders and other potentially interested persons are urged to review carefully the Proposed Settlement Agreement and to consider its implications, including without limitation the releases of the Covered Loan Claims and other actual or potential claims related to Covered Loans. The RMBS Trustees may send further notices with respect to the matters addressed herein and developments relating to the Settlement Offer, all of which will be made available at the RMBS Trustees' Website at the tab entitled "Notices" (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/notice.php>). You may also obtain any documents filed with the Court on the docket for the Chapter 11 Cases by logging on to PACER at <https://www.pacer.gov> (password required) or by visiting LBHI's claims agent website at <http://www.lehman-docket.com> (no password required).

For inquiries, or to furnish any direction pursuant to the Governing Agreements with respect to the matters discussed herein, Certificateholders are directed to contact the applicable RMBS Trustee using the contact information of such RMBS Trustee available at the RMBS Trustees' Website at the tab entitled "RMBS Trustees' Contact Information" (available at http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/trustee_contact.php). Certificateholders will be required to verify their holdings before receiving information from the applicable RMBS Trustee. Please be advised that with respect to any particular inquiry from individual Certificateholders, an RMBS Trustee may conclude that a specific response to such inquiry is not consistent with requirements under applicable law and regulation of equal and full dissemination of information to all Certificateholders.

Certificateholders and other persons interested in the Covered RMBS Trusts should not rely on the RMBS Trustees, their counsel, experts or other advisors retained by the RMBS

Trustees, as their sole source of information. Certificateholders and other potentially interested persons are urged to consult with their own legal and financial advisors.

Please note that this Notice is not intended and should not be construed as investment, accounting, financial, legal, tax or other advice by or on behalf of the RMBS Trustees, or their directors, officers, affiliates, agents, attorneys or employees. Each person or entity receiving this Notice should seek the advice of its own advisors in respect of all matters set forth herein.

Please be further advised that each of the RMBS Trustees reserves all of the rights, powers, claims and remedies available to it under the Governing Agreements and applicable law. No delay or forbearance by an RMBS Trustee to exercise any right or remedy accruing upon the occurrence of a default, or otherwise under the terms of the Governing Agreements, other documentation relating thereto or under applicable law, shall impair any such right or remedy or constitute a waiver thereof or an acquiescence therein.

Receipt of this Notice should not be construed as evidence or acknowledgment of any requirement applicable to, or of any right or authority on the part of any recipient under the Governing Documents to direct, the matters addressed herein, or of any obligations on the part of any RMBS Trustee with respect thereto, and each RMBS Trustee expressly reserves all rights in determining appropriate actions and requirements concerning these matters.

Each of the RMBS Trustees expressly reserves all rights in respect of each applicable Governing Agreement, including without limitation its right to recover in full its fees and costs (including, without limitation, fees and costs incurred or to be incurred by such RMBS Trustee in performing its duties, indemnities owing or to become owing to such RMBS Trustee, compensation for such RMBS Trustee's time spent and reimbursement for fees and costs of counsel and other agents it employs in performing its duties or to pursue remedies) and its right, prior to exercising any rights or powers in connection with any applicable Governing Agreement at the request or direction of any Certificateholder, to receive security or indemnity satisfactory to it against all costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred in compliance therewith, and all rights that may be available to it under applicable law or otherwise.

Deutsche Bank National Trust Company
TMI Trust Company, successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York
U.S. Bank National Association
Wilmington Trust Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association

EXHIBIT A

Covered RMBS Trusts

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- 12 LABS 2007-1
- 13 LMT 2005-1
- 14 LMT 2005-2
- 15 LMT 2005-3
- 16 LMT 2006-1
- 17 LMT 2006-2
- 18 LMT 2006-4
- 19 LMT 2006-8
- 20 LMT 2006-9
- 21 LMT 2007-1
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- 25 LMT 2007-4
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- 27 LMT 2007-6
- 28 LMT 2007-7
- 29 LMT 2007-8
- 30 LMT 2007-9
- 31 LMT 2008-2
- 32 LMT 2008-6
- 33 LXS 2005-1
- 34 LXS 2005-10
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- 36 LXS 2005-3
- 37 LXS 2005-4

38 LXS 2005-6
39 LXS 2005-8
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42 LXS 2006-11
43 LXS 2006-12N
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45 LXS 2006-15
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48 LXS 2006-20
49 LXS 2006-3
50 LXS 2006-5
51 LXS 2006-7
52 LXS 2006-8
53 LXS 2006-9
54 LXS 2007-1
55 LXS 2007-10H
56 LXS 2007-11
57 LXS 2007-12N
58 LXS 2007-14H
59 LXS 2007-15N
60 LXS 2007-16N
61 LXS 2007-17H
62 LXS 2007-18N
63 LXS 2007-20N
64 LXS 2007-3
65 LXS 2007-5H
66 LXS 2007-6
67 LXS 2007-7N
68 LXS 2007-8H
69 LXS 2007-9
70 RLT 2008-AH1
71 SAIL 2003-BC1
72 SAIL 2003-BC10
73 SAIL 2003-BC11
74 SAIL 2003-BC12
75 SAIL 2003-BC13
76 SAIL 2003-BC2
77 SAIL 2003-BC3
78 SAIL 2003-BC4
79 SAIL 2003-BC5
80 SAIL 2003-BC8

81 SAIL 2003-BC9
82 SAIL 2004-1
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90 SAIL 2004-9
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98 SAIL 2005-6
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101 SAIL 2005-9
102 SAIL 2005-HE3
103 SAIL 2006-1
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108 SARM 2004-16
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112 SARM 2004-9XS
113 SARM 2005-11
114 SARM 2005-12
115 SARM 2005-15
116 SARM 2005-17
117 SARM 2005-20
118 SARM 2005-22
119 SARM 2005-23
120 SARM 2005-3XS
121 SARM 2005-6XS
122 SARM 2005-8XS
123 SARM 2006-1

124 SARM 2006-10
125 SARM 2006-11
126 SARM 2006-12
127 SARM 2006-2
128 SARM 2006-3
129 SARM 2006-4
130 SARM 2006-5
131 SARM 2006-6
132 SARM 2006-7
133 SARM 2006-8
134 SARM 2006-9
135 SARM 2007-1
136 SARM 2007-10
137 SARM 2007-11
138 SARM 2007-2
139 SARM 2007-3
140 SARM 2007-4
141 SARM 2007-6
142 SARM 2007-8
143 SARM 2008-2
144 SASCO 2003-12XS
145 SASCO 2003-15A
146 SASCO 2003-17A
147 SASCO 2003-18XS
148 SASCO 2003-25XS
149 SASCO 2003-26A
150 SASCO 2003-28XS
151 SASCO 2003-29
152 SASCO 2003-30
153 SASCO 2003-34A
154 SASCO 2003-35
155 SASCO 2003-36XS
156 SASCO 2003-38
157 SASCO 2003-39EX
158 SASCO 2003-3XS
159 SASCO 2003-6A
160 SASCO 2003-GEL1
161 SASCO 2003-NP1
162 SASCO 2003-S1
163 SASCO 2003-S2
164 SASCO 2004-10
165 SASCO 2004-11XS
166 SASCO 2004-13

167 SASCO 2004-15
168 SASCO 2004-16XS
169 SASCO 2004-17XS
170 SASCO 2004-18H
171 SASCO 2004-19XS
172 SASCO 2004-20
173 SASCO 2004-21XS
174 SASCO 2004-22
175 SASCO 2004-23XS
176 SASCO 2004-2AC
177 SASCO 2004-4XS
178 SASCO 2004-6XS
179 SASCO 2004-7
180 SASCO 2004-9XS
181 SASCO 2004-GEL1
182 SASCO 2004-GEL2
183 SASCO 2004-GEL3
184 SASCO 2004-NP1
185 SASCO 2004-S2
186 SASCO 2004-S3
187 SASCO 2004-S4
188 SASCO 2005-1
189 SASCO 2005-10
190 SASCO 2005-11H
191 SASCO 2005-14
192 SASCO 2005-15
193 SASCO 2005-17
194 SASCO 2005-2XS
195 SASCO 2005-3
196 SASCO 2005-4XS
197 SASCO 2005-5
198 SASCO 2005-7XS
199 SASCO 2005-9XS
200 SASCO 2005-GEL2
201 SASCO 2005-GEL3
202 SASCO 2005-GEL4
203 SASCO 2005-RF1
204 SASCO 2005-RF2
205 SASCO 2005-RF4
206 SASCO 2005-RF5
207 SASCO 2005-RF6
208 SASCO 2005-RF7
209 SASCO 2005-S1

210 SASCO 2005-S2
211 SASCO 2005-S3
212 SASCO 2005-S4
213 SASCO 2005-S5
214 SASCO 2005-S6
215 SASCO 2005-S7
216 SASCO 2005-SC1
217 SASCO 2006-BC2
218 SASCO 2006-BC3
219 SASCO 2006-BC4
220 SASCO 2006-BC6
221 SASCO 2006-GEL1
222 SASCO 2006-GEL2
223 SASCO 2006-GEL3
224 SASCO 2006-GEL4
225 SASCO 2006-RF1
226 SASCO 2006-RF2
227 SASCO 2006-RF3
228 SASCO 2006-RF4
229 SASCO 2006-S1
230 SASCO 2006-S2
231 SASCO 2006-S3
232 SASCO 2006-S4
233 SASCO 2006-Z
234 SASCO 2007-BC1
235 SASCO 2007-BC2
236 SASCO 2007-BC3
237 SASCO 2007-BC4
238 SASCO 2007-BNC1
239 SASCO 2007-GEL1
240 SASCO 2007-GEL2
241 SASCO 2007-MLN1
242 SASCO 2007-OSI
243 SASCO 2007-RF1
244 SASCO 2007-TC1

EXHIBIT G

Dated: June 1, 2017

NOTICE REGARDING ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSED RMBS TRUST SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, DATED AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 2016, AND MODIFIED AS OF MARCH 17, 2017 (THE “PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT”), FROM LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC. AND ALL AFFILIATED DEBTORS (THE “LBHI DEBTORS”).

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT MATERIALLY AFFECTS THE INTERESTS OF HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, NOTES OR OTHER SECURITIES (THE “CERTIFICATEHOLDERS”) ISSUED BY THE RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIZATION TRUSTS LISTED IN EXHIBIT A HERETO AND FURTHER IDENTIFIED BY CUSIP NUMBERS ON THE WEBSITE LOCATED AT <http://www.lbhirmbssettlement.com> (THE “RMBS TRUSTEES’ WEBSITE”) AT THE TAB ENTITLED “LIST OF COVERED RMBS TRUSTS” (COLLECTIVELY, THE “COVERED RMBS TRUSTS” AND EACH A “COVERED RMBS TRUST”).¹ CERTIFICATEHOLDERS AND OTHER NOTICE RECIPIENTS SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THIS NOTICE AND THE MATERIALS REFERENCED HEREIN IN CONSULTATION WITH THEIR LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY:

**Deutsche Bank National Trust Company
TMI Trust Company, successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York
U.S. Bank National Association
Wilmington Trust Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association**

EACH, IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE, SEPARATE TRUSTEE, SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE, OR OTHER SIMILAR CAPACITIES OF THE COVERED RMBS TRUSTS (COLLECTIVELY, THE “RMBS TRUSTEES” AND EACH AN “RMBS TRUSTEE”), TO THE CERTIFICATEHOLDERS.

THIS NOTICE CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CERTIFICATEHOLDERS AND OTHER PERSONS POTENTIALLY INTERESTED IN THE COVERED RMBS TRUSTS. ALL DEPOSITORYES, CUSTODIANS AND OTHER INTERMEDIARIES RECEIVING THIS NOTICE, AS APPLICABLE, ARE REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE THE RE-TRANSMITTAL TO CERTIFICATEHOLDERS IN A TIMELY MANNER.

This notice (the “Notice”) is given to you by the RMBS Trustees under certain applicable Trust Agreements or other similar agreements governing the Covered RMBS Trusts

¹ Any CUSIP numbers appearing in this Notice, Exhibit A hereto or on the RMBS Trustees’ Website have been included solely for the convenience of the Certificateholders. The RMBS Trustees assume no responsibility for the selection or use of such numbers and make no representations as to the correctness of the CUSIP numbers appearing herein or therein.

(the “Governing Agreements”). Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Proposed Settlement Agreement.

THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND PRIOR NOTICES TO HOLDERS

In a prior notice to Certificateholders dated March 20, 2017 (the “March 20 Notice”), the RMBS Trustees informed Certificateholders that, on March 17, 2017, a group of fourteen (14) institutional investors represented by Gibbs and Bruns LLP (the “Institutional Investors”) sent to the RMBS Trustees a settlement offer from the LBHI Debtors (the “Settlement Offer”) concerning the Covered Loan Claims (as defined in the Proposed Settlement Agreement) and in the form of the Proposed Settlement Agreement.

The March 20 Notice also informed Certificateholders that the RMBS Trustees had retained the Honorable Judith Fitzgerald (Ret.) (“Judge Fitzgerald”) as their expert to assist them with an independent evaluation of the Settlement Offer as set forth in the Proposed Settlement Agreement. In addition, the March 20 Notice invited Certificateholders who had questions, who wished to have their views considered concerning whether the RMBS Trustees should accept or reject the Proposed Settlement Agreement, or who wished to furnish any direction pursuant to the Governing Agreements to contact the RMBS Trustees in writing via specified e-mail addresses for each of the RMBS Trustees.

Following the publication of the March 20 Notice, the RMBS Trustees received questions relating to the Proposed Settlement Agreement. In response to those questions, the RMBS Trustees provided a second notice, dated April 21, 2017 (the “April 21 Notice”), to provide additional information about the Proposed Settlement Agreement. In response to additional questions, the RMBS Trustees recently posted on the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Certain Relevant Documents” (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/doc.php>) additional materials relating to the Proposed Settlement Agreement and/or the Covered Loan Claims.

On April 27, 2017, the RMBS Trustees disseminated worldwide a notice (the “April 27 Notice” and together with the March 20 Notice and the April 21 Notice, the “Notices to Holders”) alerting Certificateholders and any other interested parties of the filing of the *Motion of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 and 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) for Entry of Order (A) Approving RMBS Settlement Agreement, (B) Making Certain Required Findings Regarding Decision of RMBS Trustees And LBHI Debtors to Enter into RMBS Settlement Agreement, (C) Scheduling Estimation Proceeding to Determine RMBS Claims and Approving Related Procedures regarding Conduct of Hearing, and (D) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 55232] (the “9019 Motion”). The April 27 Notice further publicized that a hearing on the 9019 Motion is scheduled to occur on July 6, 2017 before the Honorable Shelley C. Chapman, United States Bankruptcy Judge, at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York.

Each of the Notices to Holders is posted on the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Notices” (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/notice.php>).

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ON BEHALF OF CERTAIN RMBS TRUSTS IN RELIANCE ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF JUDGE FITZGERALD AND SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT

Following completion of her review, Judge Fitzgerald provided the RMBS Trustees with a *Report regarding Expert Opinion of Judith K. Fitzgerald*. In her report, Judge Fitzgerald opined “to a reasonable degree of professional certainty, that the RMBS Settlement sets forth a reasonable methodology to liquidate the disputed RMBS Claims, and that entry into the RMBS Settlement, in the circumstances of this Bankruptcy Proceeding, would be appropriate for all RMBS Trusts except for the five identified in note 3 [of the report].” Those five RMBS Trusts are identified in Exhibit C to this Notice. Judge Fitzgerald’s report and curriculum vitae, as well as her supplemental statement to the report, are available on the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Certain Relevant Documents” (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/doc.php>).

On June 1, 2017, which was the Acceptance Deadline under the Proposed Settlement Agreement, the RMBS Trustees notified the LBHI Debtors and the Institutional Investors that they have accepted the Proposed Settlement Agreement, subject to the conditions set forth therein, with respect to the RMBS Trusts identified in Exhibit B hereto (the “Accepting Trusts”) and have rejected the Proposed Settlement Agreement with respect to the five (5) RMBS Trusts identified in Exhibit C hereto (the “Rejecting Trusts”). The RMBS Trustees also did not accept the Proposed Settlement Agreement as to SASCO 2003-38, which terminated between the date when the Proposed Settlement Agreement was offered to the RMBS Trustees and the Acceptance Date. A copy of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, as accepted and executed by the RMBS Trustees for the Accepting Trusts, is available on the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Certain Relevant Documents” (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/doc.php>).

The RMBS Trustees’ acceptance of the Proposed Settlement Agreement on behalf of the Accepting Trusts is subject to Final Court Approval (as defined in the Proposed Settlement Agreement) following a hearing on the 9019 Motion, as set forth in Section 2.03(c) of the Proposed Settlement Agreement, and other conditions set forth in the Proposed Settlement Agreement. The objection deadline for the 9019 Motion is set for June 22, 2017 at 12:00 noon (EDT), and the hearing on the 9019 Motion is scheduled for July 6, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT). A copy of the 9019 Motion has been made available on the RMBS Trustees’ Website at the tab entitled “Relevant Filings in the Lehman Brothers Holdings Bankruptcy Cases” (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/relevantdocs.php>).

As noted in the April 21 Notice, the RMBS Trustees have the right, but not the obligation, to terminate the Proposed Settlement Agreement as to one or more of the Accepting Trusts in the event the applicable RMBS Trustee has been directed and provided with a satisfactory indemnity, before the 9019 Objection Deadline, to terminate the Proposed Settlement Agreement as to such Accepting Trust or Accepting Trusts in a manner acceptable to the RMBS Trustee, but only for the Accepting Trust or Accepting Trusts for which such a direction has been provided.

ANY CERTIFICATEHOLDERS WHO WISH TO OPPOSE THE RELIEF SOUGHT IN THE LBHI DEBTORS’ 9019 MOTION, OR TO OFFER A DIRECTION AND INDEMNITY TO THE RMBS TRUSTEES CONCERNING WHETHER THE RMBS TRUSTEES SHOULD TERMINATE THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WITH RESPECT TO A PARTICULAR ACCEPTING TRUST SHOULD

DO SO NO LATER THAN JUNE 22, 2017. PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH THE APPLICABLE RMBS TRUSTEE(S) USING THE CONTACT INFORMATION OF SUCH RMBS TRUSTEE AVAILABLE AT THE RMBS TRUSTEES' WEBSITE AT THE TAB ENTITLED "RMBS TRUSTEES' CONTACT INFORMATION" (AVAILABLE AT http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/trustee_contact.php).

OTHER MATTERS

This Notice references certain terms of the Proposed Settlement Agreement and is not a complete summary or statement of the material terms thereof, of relevant law, or of relevant legal procedures. Certificateholders and other potentially interested persons are urged to review carefully the Proposed Settlement Agreement and to consider its implications, including without limitation the releases of the Covered Loan Claims and other actual or potential claims related to Covered Loans.

The RMBS Trustees may send further notices with respect to the matters addressed herein and developments relating to the Settlement Offer, all of which will be made available at the RMBS Trustees' Website at the tab entitled "Notices" (available at <http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/notice.php>). You may also obtain any documents filed with the Court on the docket for the Chapter 11 Cases by logging on to PACER at <https://www.pacer.gov> (password required) or by visiting LBHI's claims agent website at <http://www.lehman-docket.com> (no password required).

For inquiries, Certificateholders are directed to contact the applicable RMBS Trustee using the contact information of such RMBS Trustee available at the RMBS Trustees' Website at the tab entitled "RMBS Trustees' Contact Information" (available at http://lbhirmbssettlement.com/trustee_contact.php). Certificateholders will be required to verify their holdings before receiving information from the applicable RMBS Trustee. Please be advised that with respect to any particular inquiry from individual Certificateholders, an RMBS Trustee may conclude that a specific response to such inquiry is not consistent with requirements under applicable law and regulation of equal and full dissemination of information to all Certificateholders.

Certificateholders and other persons interested in the Covered RMBS Trusts should not rely on the RMBS Trustees, their counsel, experts or other advisors retained by the RMBS Trustees, as their sole source of information. Certificateholders and other potentially interested persons are urged to consult with their own legal and financial advisors.

Please note that this Notice is not intended and should not be construed as investment, accounting, financial, legal, tax or other advice by or on behalf of the RMBS Trustees, or their directors, officers, affiliates, agents, attorneys or employees. Each person or entity receiving this Notice should seek the advice of its own advisors in respect of all matters set forth herein.

Please be further advised that each of the RMBS Trustees reserves all of the rights, powers, claims and remedies available to it under the Governing Agreements and applicable law. No delay or forbearance by an RMBS Trustee to exercise any right or remedy accruing upon the occurrence of a default, or otherwise under the terms of the Governing Agreements, other

documentation relating thereto or under applicable law, shall impair any such right or remedy or constitute a waiver thereof or an acquiescence therein.

Receipt of this Notice should not be construed as evidence or acknowledgment of any requirement applicable to, or of any right or authority on the part of any recipient under the Governing Documents to direct, the matters addressed herein, or of any obligations on the part of any RMBS Trustee with respect thereto, and each RMBS Trustee expressly reserves all rights in determining appropriate actions and requirements concerning these matters.

Each of the RMBS Trustees expressly reserves all rights in respect of each applicable Governing Agreement, including without limitation its right to recover in full its fees and costs (including, without limitation, fees and costs incurred or to be incurred by such RMBS Trustee in performing its duties, indemnities owing or to become owing to such RMBS Trustee, compensation for such RMBS Trustee's time spent and reimbursement for fees and costs of counsel and other agents it employs in performing its duties or to pursue remedies) and its right, prior to exercising any rights or powers in connection with any applicable Governing Agreement at the request or direction of any Certificateholder, to receive security or indemnity satisfactory to it against all costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred in compliance therewith, and all rights that may be available to it under applicable law or otherwise.

Deutsche Bank National Trust Company
TMI Trust Company, successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York
U.S. Bank National Association
Wilmington Trust Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association

EXHIBIT A

Covered RMBS Trusts

EXHIBIT A

TRUSTS

No. Trust Name

- 1 ARC 2002-BC10
- 2 ARC 2002-BC8
- 3 ARC 2002-BC9
- 4 ARC 2004-1
- 5 BNC 2006-1
- 6 BNC 2006-2
- 7 BNC 2007-1
- 8 BNC 2007-2
- 9 BNC 2007-3
- 10 BNC 2007-4
- 11 LABS 2004-1
- 12 LABS 2007-1
- 13 LMT 2005-1
- 14 LMT 2005-2
- 15 LMT 2005-3
- 16 LMT 2006-1
- 17 LMT 2006-2
- 18 LMT 2006-4
- 19 LMT 2006-8
- 20 LMT 2006-9
- 21 LMT 2007-1
- 22 LMT 2007-10
- 23 LMT 2007-2
- 24 LMT 2007-3
- 25 LMT 2007-4
- 26 LMT 2007-5
- 27 LMT 2007-6
- 28 LMT 2007-7
- 29 LMT 2007-8
- 30 LMT 2007-9
- 31 LMT 2008-2
- 32 LMT 2008-6
- 33 LXS 2005-1
- 34 LXS 2005-10
- 35 LXS 2005-2
- 36 LXS 2005-3
- 37 LXS 2005-4

38 LXS 2005-6
39 LXS 2005-8
40 LXS 2006-1
41 LXS 2006-10N
42 LXS 2006-11
43 LXS 2006-12N
44 LXS 2006-13
45 LXS 2006-15
46 LXS 2006-17
47 LXS 2006-19
48 LXS 2006-20
49 LXS 2006-3
50 LXS 2006-5
51 LXS 2006-7
52 LXS 2006-8
53 LXS 2006-9
54 LXS 2007-1
55 LXS 2007-10H
56 LXS 2007-11
57 LXS 2007-12N
58 LXS 2007-14H
59 LXS 2007-15N
60 LXS 2007-16N
61 LXS 2007-17H
62 LXS 2007-18N
63 LXS 2007-20N
64 LXS 2007-3
65 LXS 2007-5H
66 LXS 2007-6
67 LXS 2007-7N
68 LXS 2007-8H
69 LXS 2007-9
70 RLT 2008-AH1
71 SAIL 2003-BC1
72 SAIL 2003-BC10
73 SAIL 2003-BC11
74 SAIL 2003-BC12
75 SAIL 2003-BC13
76 SAIL 2003-BC2
77 SAIL 2003-BC3
78 SAIL 2003-BC4
79 SAIL 2003-BC5
80 SAIL 2003-BC8

81 SAIL 2003-BC9
82 SAIL 2004-1
83 SAIL 2004-10
84 SAIL 2004-2
85 SAIL 2004-3
86 SAIL 2004-4
87 SAIL 2004-5
88 SAIL 2004-6
89 SAIL 2004-8
90 SAIL 2004-9
91 SAIL 2005-1
92 SAIL 2005-10
93 SAIL 2005-11
94 SAIL 2005-2
95 SAIL 2005-3
96 SAIL 2005-4
97 SAIL 2005-5
98 SAIL 2005-6
99 SAIL 2005-7
100 SAIL 2005-8
101 SAIL 2005-9
102 SAIL 2005-HE3
103 SAIL 2006-1
104 SAIL 2006-2
105 SAIL 2006-4
106 SAIL 2006-BNC3
107 SARM 2004-10
108 SARM 2004-16
109 SARM 2004-18
110 SARM 2004-20
111 SARM 2004-5
112 SARM 2004-9XS
113 SARM 2005-11
114 SARM 2005-12
115 SARM 2005-15
116 SARM 2005-17
117 SARM 2005-20
118 SARM 2005-22
119 SARM 2005-23
120 SARM 2005-3XS
121 SARM 2005-6XS
122 SARM 2005-8XS
123 SARM 2006-1

124 SARM 2006-10
125 SARM 2006-11
126 SARM 2006-12
127 SARM 2006-2
128 SARM 2006-3
129 SARM 2006-4
130 SARM 2006-5
131 SARM 2006-6
132 SARM 2006-7
133 SARM 2006-8
134 SARM 2006-9
135 SARM 2007-1
136 SARM 2007-10
137 SARM 2007-11
138 SARM 2007-2
139 SARM 2007-3
140 SARM 2007-4
141 SARM 2007-6
142 SARM 2007-8
143 SARM 2008-2
144 SASCO 2003-12XS
145 SASCO 2003-15A
146 SASCO 2003-17A
147 SASCO 2003-18XS
148 SASCO 2003-25XS
149 SASCO 2003-26A
150 SASCO 2003-28XS
151 SASCO 2003-29
152 SASCO 2003-30
153 SASCO 2003-34A
154 SASCO 2003-35
155 SASCO 2003-36XS
156 SASCO 2003-38
157 SASCO 2003-39EX
158 SASCO 2003-3XS
159 SASCO 2003-6A
160 SASCO 2003-GEL1
161 SASCO 2003-NP1
162 SASCO 2003-S1
163 SASCO 2003-S2
164 SASCO 2004-10
165 SASCO 2004-11XS
166 SASCO 2004-13

167 SASCO 2004-15
168 SASCO 2004-16XS
169 SASCO 2004-17XS
170 SASCO 2004-18H
171 SASCO 2004-19XS
172 SASCO 2004-20
173 SASCO 2004-21XS
174 SASCO 2004-22
175 SASCO 2004-23XS
176 SASCO 2004-2AC
177 SASCO 2004-4XS
178 SASCO 2004-6XS
179 SASCO 2004-7
180 SASCO 2004-9XS
181 SASCO 2004-GEL1
182 SASCO 2004-GEL2
183 SASCO 2004-GEL3
184 SASCO 2004-NP1
185 SASCO 2004-S2
186 SASCO 2004-S3
187 SASCO 2004-S4
188 SASCO 2005-1
189 SASCO 2005-10
190 SASCO 2005-11H
191 SASCO 2005-14
192 SASCO 2005-15
193 SASCO 2005-17
194 SASCO 2005-2XS
195 SASCO 2005-3
196 SASCO 2005-4XS
197 SASCO 2005-5
198 SASCO 2005-7XS
199 SASCO 2005-9XS
200 SASCO 2005-GEL2
201 SASCO 2005-GEL3
202 SASCO 2005-GEL4
203 SASCO 2005-RF1
204 SASCO 2005-RF2
205 SASCO 2005-RF4
206 SASCO 2005-RF5
207 SASCO 2005-RF6
208 SASCO 2005-RF7
209 SASCO 2005-S1

210 SASCO 2005-S2
211 SASCO 2005-S3
212 SASCO 2005-S4
213 SASCO 2005-S5
214 SASCO 2005-S6
215 SASCO 2005-S7
216 SASCO 2005-SC1
217 SASCO 2006-BC2
218 SASCO 2006-BC3
219 SASCO 2006-BC4
220 SASCO 2006-BC6
221 SASCO 2006-GEL1
222 SASCO 2006-GEL2
223 SASCO 2006-GEL3
224 SASCO 2006-GEL4
225 SASCO 2006-RF1
226 SASCO 2006-RF2
227 SASCO 2006-RF3
228 SASCO 2006-RF4
229 SASCO 2006-S1
230 SASCO 2006-S2
231 SASCO 2006-S3
232 SASCO 2006-S4
233 SASCO 2006-Z
234 SASCO 2007-BC1
235 SASCO 2007-BC2
236 SASCO 2007-BC3
237 SASCO 2007-BC4
238 SASCO 2007-BNC1
239 SASCO 2007-GEL1
240 SASCO 2007-GEL2
241 SASCO 2007-MLN1
242 SASCO 2007-OSI
243 SASCO 2007-RF1
244 SASCO 2007-TC1

EXHIBIT B

Accepting Trusts

<u>Trust Name</u>	<u>Trustee</u>
ARC 2002-BC10	TMI Trust
ARC 2002-BC8	TMI Trust
ARC 2002-BC9	TMI Trust
BNC 2006-1	U.S. Bank
BNC 2006-2	U.S. Bank
BNC 2007-1	U.S. Bank
BNC 2007-2	U.S. Bank
BNC 2007-3	Wilmington Trust
BNC 2007-4	TMI Trust
LABS 2004-1	U.S. Bank
LABS 2007-1	TMI Trust
LMT 2005-1	U.S. Bank
LMT 2005-2	U.S. Bank
LMT 2005-3	U.S. Bank
LMT 2006-1	Wilmington Trust
LMT 2006-2	U.S. Bank
LMT 2006-4	Wilmington Trust
LMT 2006-8	U.S. Bank
LMT 2006-9	TMI Trust
LMT 2007-1	TMI Trust
LMT 2007-10	U.S. Bank
LMT 2007-2	U.S. Bank
LMT 2007-3	U.S. Bank
LMT 2007-4	TMI Trust
LMT 2007-5	TMI Trust
LMT 2007-6	U.S. Bank
LMT 2007-7	U.S. Bank
LMT 2007-8	U.S. Bank
LMT 2007-9	TMI Trust
LMT 2008-2	TMI Trust
LMT 2008-6	TMI Trust
LXS 2005-1	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2005-10	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2005-2	U.S. Bank
LXS 2005-3	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2005-4	U.S. Bank
LXS 2005-6	Wilmington Trust

LXS 2005-8	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2006-1	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2006-10N	U.S. Bank
LXS 2006-11	U.S. Bank
LXS 2006-12N	U.S. Bank
LXS 2006-13	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2006-15	U.S. Bank
LXS 2006-17	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2006-19	U.S. Bank
LXS 2006-20	U.S. Bank
LXS 2006-3	U.S. Bank
LXS 2006-5	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2006-7	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2006-8	U.S. Bank
LXS 2006-9	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2007-1	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-10H	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-11	Wilmington Trust
LXS 2007-12N	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-14H	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-15N	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-16N	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-17H	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-18N	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-20N	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-3	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-5H	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-6	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-7N	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-8H	U.S. Bank
LXS 2007-9	U.S. Bank
RLT 2008-AH1	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2003-BC1	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2003-BC10	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2003-BC11	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2003-BC12	TMI Trust
SAIL 2003-BC13	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2003-BC2	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2003-BC3	TMI Trust
SAIL 2003-BC4	TMI Trust
SAIL 2003-BC5	U.S. Bank

SAIL 2003-BC8	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2003-BC9	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2004-1	Deutsche Bank
SAIL 2004-10	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2004-2	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2004-3	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2004-5	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2004-6	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2004-8	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2004-9	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-1	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-10	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-11	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-2	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-3	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-4	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-5	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-6	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-7	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-8	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-9	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2005-HE3	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2006-1	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2006-2	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2006-4	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2006-BNC3	U.S. Bank
SARM 2004-10	TMI Trust
SARM 2004-16	TMI Trust
SARM 2004-18	TMI Trust
SARM 2004-20	TMI Trust
SARM 2004-5	TMI Trust
SARM 2004-9XS	TMI Trust
SARM 2005-11	TMI Trust
SARM 2005-12	TMI Trust
SARM 2005-15	TMI Trust
SARM 2005-17	TMI Trust
SARM 2005-20	TMI Trust
SARM 2005-22	U.S. Bank
SARM 2005-23	U.S. Bank
SARM 2005-3XS	Wilmington Trust
SARM 2005-6XS	U.S. Bank

SARM 2005-8XS	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-1	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-10	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-11	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-12	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-2	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-3	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-4	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-5	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-6	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-7	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-8	U.S. Bank
SARM 2006-9	U.S. Bank
SARM 2007-1	TMI Trust
SARM 2007-10	U.S. Bank
SARM 2007-11	TMI Trust
SARM 2007-2	TMI Trust
SARM 2007-3	TMI Trust
SARM 2007-4	TMI Trust
SARM 2007-6	TMI Trust
SARM 2007-8	U.S. Bank
SARM 2008-2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2003-12XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-15A	TMI Trust
SASCO 2003-17A	TMI Trust
SASCO 2003-18XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-25XS	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2003-26A	TMI Trust
SASCO 2003-28XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-29	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-30	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-34A	TMI Trust
SASCO 2003-35	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-36XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-39EX	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2003-3XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-6A	TMI Trust
SASCO 2003-GEL1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2003-NP1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2003-S1	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2003-S2	TMI Trust

SASCO 2004-10	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-11XS	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-13	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-15	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2004-16XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2004-17XS	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-18H	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2004-19XS	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-20	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-21XS	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-22	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2004-23XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2004-2AC	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-4XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2004-6XS	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-7	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-9XS	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-GEL1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-GEL2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-GEL3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-NP1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-S2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-S3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2004-S4	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-1	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2005-10	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2005-14	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-15	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2005-17	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2005-2XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2005-3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-4XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2005-5	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2005-7XS	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-9XS	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2005-GEL2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-GEL3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-GEL4	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-RF1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-RF2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-RF4	U.S. Bank

SASCO 2005-RF5	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-RF6	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-RF7	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-S1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-S2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-S3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-S4	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-S5	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-S6	TMI Trust
SASCO 2005-S7	TMI Trust
SASCO 2005-SC1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-BC2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-BC3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-BC4	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-BC6	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-GEL1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-GEL2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-GEL3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-GEL4	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-RF2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-RF3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-RF4	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-S1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2006-S2	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2006-S3	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2006-S4	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2006-Z	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2007-BC1	TMI Trust
SASCO 2007-BC2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2007-BC3	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2007-BC4	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2007-BNC1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2007-GEL1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2007-GEL2	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2007-MLN1	TMI Trust
SASCO 2007-OSI	TMI Trust
SASCO 2007-TC1	U.S. Bank

EXHIBIT C

Rejecting Trusts

<u>Trust Name</u>	<u>Trustee</u>
ARC 2004-1	U.S. Bank
SAIL 2004-4	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2005-11H	Wilmington Trust
SASCO 2006-RF1	U.S. Bank
SASCO 2007-RF1	U.S. Bank